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Seventy-Second Annual Meeting

of the

British Medical Association

Oxford, 1904

PROGRAMME OF PROCEEDINGS

Tuesday, July 26th

9 a.m.	Council Meeting.
10.30 a.m.	Service in Christ Church Cathedral. (Members meet at the Town Hall at 10.15 a.m., and go in procession to the Cathedral: Academic Costume).
10.30 a.m.	Special Mass at the St. Aloysius Catholic Church, Woodstock Road.
12 noon	Annual General Meeting, followed by Representative Meeting, Examination Schools.
8 p.m.	President's Address. Reception of Distinguished Guests, Sheldonian Theatre: Academic Costume.

Wednesday, July 27th

9 a.m.	Meeting of 1904-5 New Council.
9 a.m.	Service at Mansfield College Chapel, and at Manchester College.
10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Sectional Meetings, University Museum.

2 p.m.	Meeting of Convocation, and Conferment of Honorary Degrees, Sheldonian Theatre: Academic Costume.
	Adjourned General Meeting, followed by Representative Meeting, Examination Schools.
3.30 p.m.	Reception by the President (Dr. W. Collier, F.R.C.P.) and Members of the Oxford Division, in Wadham College Gardens. Duelling and Fencing Exhibition. *Epée* Contest between Oxford and Cambridge.
9.15 p.m.	Soirée at the Museum, given by the Vice-Chancellor and Members of the University: Academic Costume.

Thursday, July 28th

8.0 a.m.	The Annual Medical Temperance Breakfast in the Assembly Room at the Town Hall.
9 a.m.	Meeting of Council.
10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Sectional Meetings, University Museum.
2 p.m.	Address in Surgery by Sir William Macewen, Sheldonian Theatre: Academic Costume.
3.30 p.m.	Representative Meeting (if business not already concluded), Examination Schools.
5.30 p.m.	Garden Party given by Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Morrell, at Headington (limited to 1000).
	Garden Party given by Drs. and Mrs. Neil at the Warneford Asylum (limited to 600).
	Promenade Concert in St. John's College Garden.

7.30 p.m.	Annual Dinner of the Association, Christ Church Hall.
8 p.m.	Popular Lecture by Dr. G. Bagot Ferguson, F.R.C.S., M.Ch. Oxon., Examination Schools.
9.15 p.m.	Ladies' Entertainment in New College Gardens and Hall. If wet, the Entertainment will be held in the Town Hall.

Friday, July 29th

9 a.m.	Meeting of Council.
10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Sectional Meetings, University Museum.
2 p.m.	Representative Meeting (if business not already concluded), Examination Schools.
3.30 p.m.	Garden Party at Blenheim Palace. Invitations issued by the Duke.
4 to 6 p.m.	Boat Racing on the Isis.
9 p.m.	Reception by the Mayor, E. A. Bevers, Esq., M.R.C.S., in the City Buildings : Academic Costume.

The International Golf Match will take place during the day on the links of the University Golf Club.

Saturday, July 30th

10 a.m.	Excursion to Leamington and Warwick. The Corporation of Leamington provides lunch ; the Colonial Secretary will take the chair. The Countess of Warwick gives a Garden Party in the afternoon.
10 a.m.	River Excursion to Reading and Henley. Special Boat leaves Folly Bridge for Reading, arriving there at 6.15 p.m.

REMAINS OF THE ANTIENT HOSPITAL OF St. JOHN THE BAPTIST

now forming part of Magdalen College, Oxford

Oxford Medical Lore

The University of Oxford took its rise in a small and obscure association of teachers and students which gradually developed into a large and important body.

The city itself seems to have grown up under the shadow of a nunnery which is said to have been founded by St. Frideswyde as far back as the eighth century. Its authentic annals, however, do not begin until the year 912, when it was occupied and annexed by Edward the Elder, King of the West Saxons. Its population in the time of Edward the Confessor has been estimated at three thousand, and in the year 1086, at seventeen hundred souls. After the siege of the castle by Stephen, in 1141, Oxford became more and more distinctly known as a seat of learning, or to use the old-time phrase, a "nursery for clerks."

Earliest Civic Annals

Although certain schools existed in Oxford before the time of King John, they are but briefly mentioned in contemporary records, and it was not until the latter half of the twelfth century that a system of academical degrees was founded. The idea of a University, or the system of degrees and faculties, together with the nomenclature of the chief academical officers, was adopted from abroad, and seems to have originated in the schools of Bologna and Paris.

Initial Stages of the University

The graduate was styled "magister," or "doctor" of the subject in which he had received a licence to lecture. Those who actually managed the schools were styled Regents, while those who had retired from active work were termed Non-Regents. The term "Batchelor," in the middle ages, generally indicated an apprentice, and was applied in the Universities to a student who had ceased to be a pupil, but who had not yet become a teacher.

Academical Degrees

According to the Anglica Judaica, there was a Jewish school of medicine in Oxford as early as the eleventh century. This statement is by no means improbable, for the Jews who came to England in the time of the Normans, brought with them

Antient Jewish School of Medicine

a knowledge of Arabian medicine, which was at that period more advanced than that of any other people.

First "Master of Physick"

In 1251, the first University teacher of medicine was appointed. His name was Stokes. He presumably taught at the Jewish School, and is described as a "Master of Physick," for the degree of Doctor of Medicine was not known until a century later, when it was first conferred in the newly-founded University of Prague. It is not until 1449 that we find actual evidence of doctors of medicine at Oxford, in which year it is recorded that the degree was conferred on one Thomas Edmonds, and after him on John Faceby, Physician to Henry VI, in 1451, and on Thomas Bloxham, in 1455. The Oxford Register is missing from 1455 to 1505; from that date it is continuous to the present day.

Students of Medicine in 1284

Although there is no record of the actual date when the first medical school was founded in Oxford, there is evidence from an ordinance issued by Archbishop Peckham, in 1284, that there were students of medicine at the University at this period, for it is stated that "some devoted themselves to medicine, pretending that it was a branch of philosophy, while others who had duly received permission to study law for a limited time, could not be induced to return to the liberal arts."

St. John Baptist's Hospital

As early as 1233, Henry III founded "an infirmarie for ye sicke" in Oxford, called St. John Baptist's Hospital, which stood on the site of the present Magdalen College. Few relics of this antient foundation remain, although a portion of the stonework which is now part of the College kitchen is said to have once belonged to the old hospital. The Hospital of St. John was not an academical foundation, but independent of the University. The precise date of its beginning is unknown. In the XV century, Henry III was recognised as its founder, and the date of its origin is said to have been 1233. But although Henry refounded and endowed the institution, there is

reason to believe it was instituted much earlier by King John, who granted it certain lands and houses in Oxford.

The Corporation thus endowed was entitled the Master and Brethren of the Hospital of St. John Baptist. The statutes are preserved in a XV century MS. in the Bodleian Library, and it appears that sisters formed part of the community, probably for tending the sick poor who were lodged in the infirmary. The officers of the hospital were the "Master" or "Warden," the "cellarer" and the "sacrist," who, in addition to his usual duties, was charged with the care of the infirmary and its inmates. The brethren wore a distinctive habit of brown stuff with a cross on the left breast, and over this, out of doors, a cloak of the same colour with a double cross in front.

Master and Brethren of the Hospital

In the line of the present Magdalen College buildings, facing the street, a blocked-up doorway to the west of the tower marks one of the entrances to the hospital. Between this doorway and the present porter's lodge, stood a building consisting of a vaulted chamber with a chapel above it, which in 1594 was stated by the President and Fellows to be the only remaining portion of the old hospital. Wood, however, believed that the College kitchen, which still remains, once formed part of the fabric of St. John's Hospital.

Relics of the Hospital

In 1458, when Magdalen College was founded, the hospital was annexed and taken over by that institution, and converted into a college of "secular persons studying theology and philosophy."

That this antient foundation had a connection with medical teaching in the university, is evidenced by the charters of the old hospital still preserved at Magdalen College. In 1377-8 there is reference to a "great Hall in the Street of Cats in the Parish of St. Mary," concerning which, Wood states "this great school was afterwards, if I am not mistaken, knowne by the name of Physicke Scoole and Hall and perhaps before Herberowe Hall."

Physicke Scoole

Of the Physic Hall, Gutch, the historian of the University, states—

"Among the said schools or places wherein the said exercises were performed, 'Physic Hall' in St. Mary's Parish was one. There was a very fair school therein, which with the Hall itself (inhabited by physicians) belonged to St. John's Hospital. All I can find material of this school is, that it with others of the same faculty 'were repaired by one John Major, an inceptor in the same faculty, in 1426.' After the divinity school now standing was finished, the students in physic did their exercises therein."

"Physic Hall"

In another charter for the years 1484-5, it is recorded: "From the College of All Souls for a certain garden in Cat Street where was the school and Hall called Phisick Hall, 20s. per annum."

From these records it is evident that a great medical school or hall existed in Oxford in the middle of the fourteenth century. This fact is also substantiated by a statute which was enacted about the same period, referring to physicians and the exercises they were to perform for their degrees. Students of medicine were to "read cursorily one book of the pratique and another the theory part of physick 'per omnes scholas medicinales,' and that also whereas the vespers of artists and physicians did often happen together, to the hindrance of each other, it was ordained in the time of King Edward III, about the year 1357, that the vespers of physicians should be kept in 'Scoliis propriis' belonging to the faculty, and those of the artists in St. Mildred's."

The Medical Curriculum in the XIV Century

It is in the records of Oxford that we have probably the earliest mention of the apothecary in this country. In the year 1277, there stood on the site of the present market a district called the "Spicery," which was allotted to the apothecaries and spicers to carry on their trade. According to a record dated 1332, one part of this locality was called "Apothecaries Rew or y^e^ place where y^e^ Apothecaries

Early record of Apothecaries in Oxford

shops were in All Saints Parish." "This profession," says the chronicler, "is very antient in Oxon, and seemeth to have been from y^e^ first under y^e^ jurisdiction of y^e^ Chancellor, at what time it was planted here there is doubt, yet it appears a certaine author's report, that John Falcandus of Luca was y^e^ first apothecary in England in Edward III, A.D. 1357, to be egregiously mistaken."

The earliest record of the Apothecaria, or Ipoticaria as it is sometimes spelt, is in an old deed, dated 1315, which runs as follows:—

"Mch 22. Release by John Sencer of Oxford to John, son of William Espicer, of Oxford, of all his lands, tenements and rents which he has by extent under a writ of elegit (seizure of property of a party legally declared unable to pay a debt), viz., A messuage in the parish of St. Mary the Virgin, three shops adjoining it, two shops in the Apothecaria in All Ss. parish, and one shop in the tannery (peletria) in St. Martin's parish. Dated, Oxford, Monday next before the Ann^n.^ of our Lady, 1315."

Another curious deed, dated 1341, relating to a tapermaker and an apothecary, is worth quoting:—

"1341. (15 Edw. III) in the King's Court. William the Tapermaker delivered to John of Denton his Ypotecary-stall with all its utensils, and 20 lb. of wax and spices existing in the stall to keep a merchandize for him, and to give account of the same at the four seasons of the year. He now complains he cannot get the account from John of Denton."

Discovery of Apothecary's vessels

In making some excavations with a view ot tracing the old city walls, some time ago, the Architectural Society of Oxford made some interesting discoveries which are enumerated by Mr. Fraser H. Penny, M.A., in *Buried Oxford Unearthed*. The excavators struck on the dust-heap of an old apothecary's shop, for a bleeding basin as well as numbers of jars and glass bottles were discovered. Here also was found a token of one William Bailey, which bears on one side the pestle and mortar symbolic of his craft.

OLD St. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, OXFORD, IN 1833

"In y^e^ Spicery," states an early record, "was also y^e^ place or shops where spices, seeds and certaine roots were solde, concerning the breaking up of which in King Henry III his Raigne by y^e^ Scollars of Oxon in a conflict between them and y^e^ townsmen, hear y^e^ old Rithems of Rob of Gloucester. 'In the south halfe of ye toune, and suth ye spicerie, Hij breke from end to other, and dude all to robberie.' Thus y^e^ poet. It had its situation where y^e^ Apothecary's rew was, as I have in N.E. ward shewed, and seemeth for y^e^ most part to have belonged to St. John's Hospital as several records testify."

Conflict between "Scollars and townsmen"

Another antient Oxford hospital founded by Henry I for the "receiving and susteyning of infirme leprose, folke," once stood on the east side of the city, about a quarter of a mile from St. Clement's on the border of Cowley Marsh. It was built about the same time as Henry I built his palace of Beaumont, and was endowed by that monarch for the reception of twelve leprous persons and a chaplain. In the reign of Edward II, the inmates of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Oxford, consisted of a master, who was to be in priest's orders, two healthy and six infirm brethren.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital

"In 1329, Edward III, to gratifie his scollers of Oriel Hall, conferred on them the hospital which was then much decayed, so that they might have the use of wholesome air in times of pestilential sickness."

In the chapel were several much revered relics, including St. Edward the Confessor's Comb, St. Bartholomew's skin, the bones of St. Stephen, and one of the ribs of St. Andrew the Apostle. These no doubt were considered valuable amuletic medicines at the time, and formed a great attraction to the hospital, as it is recorded, "that those who were troubled with continuall headaches, frenzies or light-headed, were by kembing their heads with St. Edmund's combe, restored to their former healthe; or those troubled with a weaknesse of joynts or halting,

Relics with Healing Power

were by the handling and applying those bones to the places affected, restored to their pristine-state."

Vicissitudes of the hospital

During the plague in Oxford, in 1643, the hospital was used as a common pest house. At the time of the siege by the Parliamentary forces, a large portion of the antient structure was destroyed, and the lead roof of the chapel is said to have been melted down by the Cromwellian soldiers to make bullets, but on the termination of the Civil War it was rebuilt by Oriel College. About the middle of the XVII century, part of the premises was occupied as an inn, and afterwards by a Mr. Glasse, a surgeon of Oxford, who is immortalised in the "Oxford Sausage" and elsewhere for his "prepared magnesia." Glasse's laboratory and manufactory remained in the old hospital until about 1833.

Honour for the Faculty of Medicine

From a statute made by command of Richard II in 1384, it would appear that the Faculty of Medicine at that time was regarded as one of premier importance in the University, for it was enacted, that at the Congregation and Convocation, Doctors of Medicine should occupy the place of honour on the right hand of the Chancellor, and doctors of civil law on the left.

Unlicensed practitioners

Towards the close of the fourteenth century, the Faculty of Medicine found its prerogatives invaded by certain laymen, who without any licence, took upon themselves to practise in the town and neighbourhood. Interlopers of this sort, not being amenable to the statutes of the University, might long have exercised their lucrative calling with impunity, if the graduates in Congregation had not, in 1400, hit upon the ingenious device of proceeding against them as "disturbers of the peace," which is said to have had the desired effect.

Judging from an entry in the municipal archives, in 1414, there must have been good openings for medical men starting practice in Oxford at that period, for it is stated that there was only *one* doctor of medicine resident in the city at that time, and he was a foreigner.

In the year 1432, a further light is thrown on the state of medical education in Oxford by the municipal archives. According to a passage contained therein, "Of the four superior faculties of Theology, Canon Law, Civil Law and Medicine, the latter was generally accounted the lowest, although its members claimed to take precedence of civilians. It was undoubtedly the smallest. A Master of Arts desirous of acting as a physician within the precincts of the University, was required to frequent the schools of the faculty for four years. If, after taking the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, he wished to proceed to the higher degree of Doctor, it was necessary that he should give cursory lectures on the theory, no less than on the practice of medicine, and take part in disputations during at least two years. Persons who had not graduated in Arts were precluded from incepting as Doctors, and even from practising as physicians, until the end of their eighth year of study.

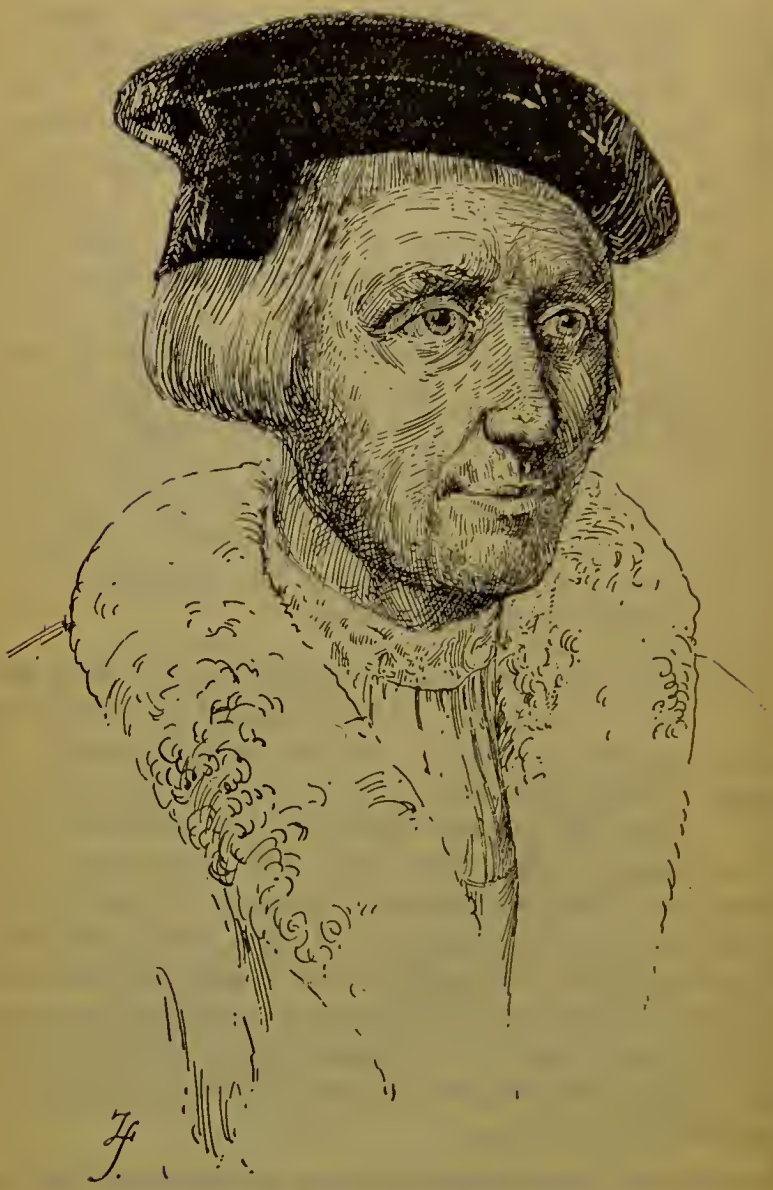
Qualifications for Practice in 1432

About this time the study of medicine in Oxford was probably at its lowest ebb. The more ambitious students generally resorted to the famous schools of Montpellier, and it was with difficulty, indeed, that the faculty maintained its existence. At times, we are told, there was not more than one Doctor of Medicine actually Regent in the whole University, and Non-Regents, and even Masters of Arts, had to be called in, to testify to the fitness of candidates for degrees. Doctors of Medicine were obliged to reside and teach at Oxford for two years beyond the end of the year of their inception, and to hold weekly or fortnightly disputations.

Medicine unpopular at Oxford

Galen and Hippocrates were the authors most highly esteemed in the schools of medicine, but the works of some of the Arabian physicians were read in their Latin form with almost equal diligence. Libraries at this period were scarce, and books were few, for the era of printing which had just dawned, had not yet made its influence felt. In a letter written,

Medical text-books



THOMAS LINACRE, M.D.

probably by a student, from Oxford, in 1488, it is stated :—

"The thirty books and one on medicine greatly desired by students, are, as you requested, chained in the new library, and they are the first donation received there."

This probably related to the formation of a college library.

The earliest allusion to the practice of surgery in Oxford, so far as has been ascertained, is contained in a statute dated Nov. 7th, 1462, wherein mention is made of one Petrus de Alcomlowe, who, after examination, was admitted and licensed to practise the art of surgery in the city.

The first recorded surgeon in Oxford

Although a school or hall for teaching medicine had existed, degrees been conferred, and professors of medicine appointed in the University, there appears to have been no endowment for this purpose until the year 1524, when Thomas Linacre, some time Fellow of All Souls' College, left certain lands in fee in the County of Kent for the maintenance of two physic lectures in Oxford.

Endowment of physic lectures

Thomas Linacre was born about the year 1460, and was educated at Canterbury. At the age of twenty he went to Oxford, and in 1484 was made a Fellow of All Souls. About the year 1485, he went to Florence to become a pupil of Demetrius Chalcondylas and of Politian, to the latter of whom he was introduced by William Selling, the learned monk of Canterbury. He also enjoyed the patronage and hospitality of Lorenzo de Medici, and was thus brought into close contact with Giovanni de Medici, who afterwards became Pope Leo X. From Florence, Linacre proceeded southwards, in order to explore the splendid libraries of Rome. One day when he was at the Vatican, reading Plato's Phaedon in the original Greek, he was accosted by a stranger who proved to be Hermolaus Barbarus, the renowned scholar, and the acquaintance thus casually begun, soon ripened into intimate friendship. It became Linacre's privilege to form one of that favoured circle, in whose company the illustrious Venetian would forget for a while the bitterness of exile and proscription ; he joined in the pleasant lounge through the

Career of Thomas Linacre

Foreign Study

extensive gardens in the cool of the evening, and listened to discussions on the work of Dioscorides, or arguments respecting the virtues and medicinal uses of the plants that grew around.

During his stay in Italy, Linacre visited Venice and Padua. At the former city he made the acquaintance of the great printer, Aldus Manutius, and at the latter place he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and probably spent some time in medical study.

He returned to England, laden with books which he had either bought or transcribed, and again settled at Oxford. Soon after his return he was incorporated M.D. on his Padua degree, and delivered public lectures on physic in the University. About the year 1500, he was called to Court to receive from Henry VI the appointment of tutor and medical adviser to the young Prince Arthur of Wales. Soon after the accession of Henry VIII in 1509, Linacre was made one of the King's physicians, with a salary of £50 a year.

Return to Oxford

Entering holy orders shortly afterwards, he became eligible for different ecclesiastical benefices which he held in rapid succession. The foundation of the College of Physicians was mainly due to his efforts, and he became the first president, and remained in that office till his death. The first meetings of this body were held at his house in Knightrider Street, of which he conveyed a portion to the college during his life time, and also presented to it his medical library.

Foundation of the College of Physicians

As a physician, his skill was acknowledged in the highest quarters, and he ranks with the most distinguished scholars of his time. Between the years 1517 and 1524, besides many other works, he published translations into Latin of five medical treatises by Galen, which, according to Erasmus, were more valuable than the originals.

Linacre as physician and author

In the time of Henry VIII, owing to the extinction and ruin of many church preferments, and the unsettled condition of the religious bodies, a large number of divinity students commenced to

Compulsory Examination

take up the study of medicine. This influx led to the promulgation of a decree by the King, which rendered examination compulsory before a man was allowed to practise. This decree, which was confirmed by the King in 1535, ran as follows:—

"Because divers scholars upon a foresight of the ruin of the College, had and did now betake themselves to physick, who, as yet raw and unexpert, would adventure to practise to the utter undoing of many, they the said visitors ordered therefor, that none should practise or exercise that faculty, unless he had been examined by the physick professor concerning his knowledge therein."

Further regulations were made in a statute enacted about 1565. From this time, "a student in physick was not obliged to proceed to Master of Arts in order to acquire a batchelor of physick's degree, but he was to attend the publick lectures in that faculty for six or seven years for the said degree." At a later period, after the student had taken a bachelor's degree, "he is to wait four years for a doctor's degree, and to read either six solemn lectures from one o'clock till two each day, on any part of Galen's works at pleasure, or three cursory lectures, by expounding some one of Galen's books."

Attendance at Lectures

"Every doctor of physick after his admission is allowed to practice in all kinds of physick, but no other is suffered to practice thus in Oxford unless he be a Master of Arts and taken a batchelor's degree and be admitted by the congregation to practice."

Qualifications for Practice in 1565

"No one is allowed to practice surgery within the university without the Chancellor or Vice Chancellor's licence first obtained, and if anyone shall presume contrary he shall be punished as a disturber of the peace. A student in surgery is admitted to practice throughout England, if he has been exercent therein for seven years, and has gone through two operations in Anatomy and performed three cures at the least, and be also approved of under the hand writing of the King's professor of

physick and of one doctor in the same faculty, or of any three doctors of physick residing within the university, and then his grace on supplication is granted with a condition, that he cures gratis four poor persons (at least) when required thereunto."

"Respecting apothecaries," says Ayliffe, "antiently the election and admission of all apothecaries at Oxford was in the Chancellor's power. Apothecaries are deemed in law 'inter personas inhonoratas,' and are so called *ab apothecâ*, a shop or warehouse for laying up things."

Supervision of the Apothecaries

In the year 1526, one David Styles was admitted an apothecary, by swearing the following articles before the Chancellor, his commissary Dr. Thomas Moscroft and the Proctors:—"I swear that I will always have in my shop all medicines, species of medicines and confections which concern the art and mystery of an Apothecary, and are necessary for the health of man.

The responsibilities of the Apothecary

"That I shall be contented once a year (at least) that certain physicians practising in the University shall visit my shop upon the account of good and bad medicines, in the month of November, or any other time if occasion shall require it, to be adjudged of by the Vice Chancellor, one of the Proctors and the practising physicians here; and these searchers and tryers of medicines being of the Vice Chancellor's and Proctors' appointment, shall have power to destroy and throw away all bad and unprofitable medicines and drugs.

"That I will sell all things appertaining to my trade at a low and reasonable price, and as sold in other places in England.

"That I will not make up any compound medicines without the presence and advice of some physician admitted to practice, who shall judge those samples fit to be made up into compositions.

"That I will observe these things without fraud or deceit."

Medical disputations or discussions on medical treatment

which were common in the University at this period, seem to have been the forerunners of the meetings of local associations and societies at the present day. According to a manuscript now in the Harleian Collection, written in 1566, a discussion on medicine was one of the entertainments provided by the University for the delectation of Queen Elizabeth, when she visited Oxford in that year. The record runs: "Thursday, Sept. 5th, 1566. This day being Thursday, were disputations in Physick and Divinity in St. Mary's, the University Church, from two of the clock or thereabout untill seaven, before the Queen's Majesty; who gave very attent care unto them and tarryed till the full end thereof.

Queen Elizabeth at Oxford in 1566

The questions in physick were:

1. Vita potest prorogari arte medica.

2. Cibi tardæ concoctionis præferendi sunt cibis facilioris concoctionis.

In the which questions

Dr. Huicke	Dr. Barnes	were ready to oppose but for lacke of time only the three first opposed.
Dr. Baylie, Senr.	Dr. Slethurst	
„ „ Junr.	Dr. Gifford	
Dr. Atslo		

Dr. Francisce was Respondent. Mr. Masters was Determiner."

On a later visit to the University city in 1592, Her Majesty was again entertained by a "medical disputation" in St. Mary's. The record reads: "Sept. 26th, 1592. Presently succeeded a Disputation in Physicke which was answered by one Dr. Thomas Dochin; who (after his congés as afore and a short preface concerning himself) greatly magnified Hir Majestie 'for hir gratious favor in vouchsafing hir presence at this exercise, being so excellent a prince, and so singularly well seeve even in this very faculty, among many other hir virtues and great excellency of knowledge and learning which he wished she might have in use of hirself.' And so entered into a short exposition of one of the questions, viz.: 'Quod Aere magis mutantur Corpora humana quam cibo et potu,' wherein

Medical Discussion before the Queen, 1592

THOMAS SYDENHAM, M.D.

he was soon cut off by the Proctors and the Replyers called for, who were six in number, viz.: Drs. Ailesworth, Dalliber, Bust, Ratcliff, Bently, and Case."

First Linacre Professor

Thomas Moscroff, Master of Arts, and Licentiate in Physic was the first to be appointed to the chair of medicine in Oxford, founded by Linacre, which he held for several years. The lands, however, were afterwards made over to Merton College by a composition dated 3 Ed. VI, on condition that this society "should depute someone to expound and read public lectures out of the books of Galen and Hippocrates, in the College refectory, to all such members of the university as might please to attend."

Thus the readership founded by Linacre, ceased to be regarded as his endowment very soon after its foundation, and it is to Edward VI that the establishment of a public professorship of medicine is generally attributed, John Warner, doctor of physic and warden of All Souls being the individual then selected to fill the chair. Apparently no royal endowment was attached to this appointment until the reign of James I, who gave the mastership of Ewelme in Oxfordshire to the reader of this lecture and his successors, and thus became the real and substantial founder of the Regius professorship of medicine.

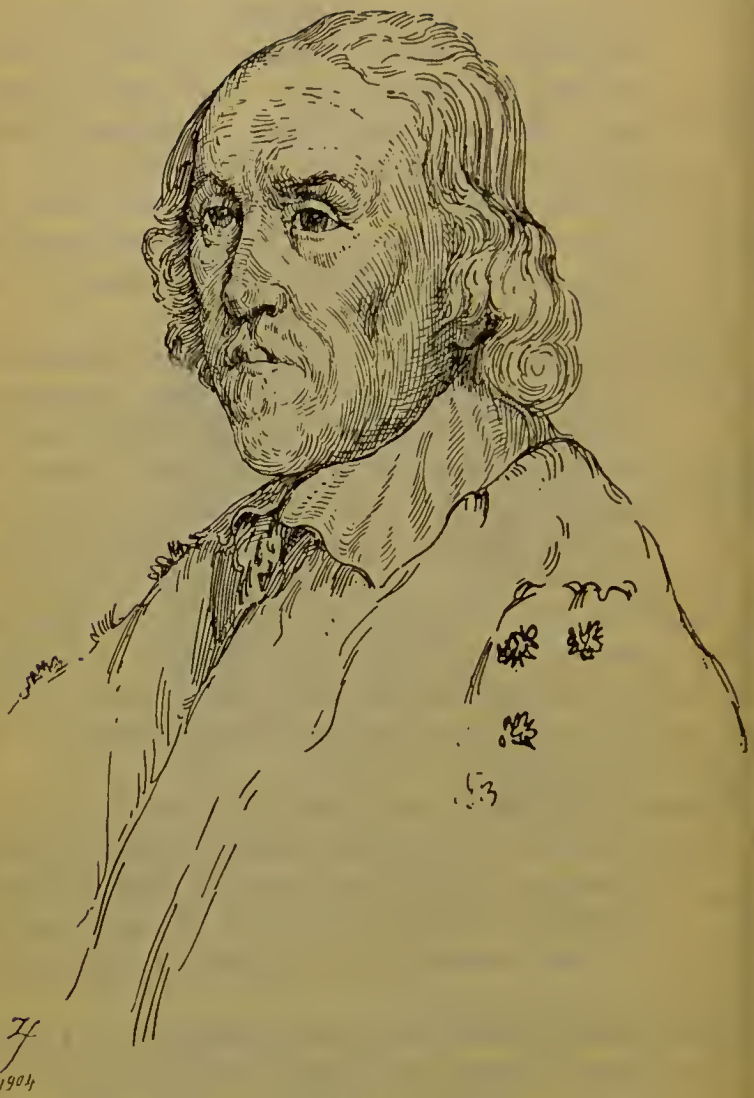
Regius Professorship of Medicine

Following Warner in the professorship of physic came Thomas Francis in 1554, Walter Bailey in 1561, Anthony Ayleworth in 1582, Bartholomew Warner in 1597, Thomas Clayton in 1611, Sir Thomas Clayton in 1647, James Hyde and John Luffe in 1665, and Thomas Hoy in 1697.

Occupants of the chair

Of the famous medical men who graduated at Oxford, mention must be made of Thomas Sydenham, who was born at Wynford Eagle in Dorsetshire in 1624, and entered at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, as a fellow-commoner in 1642. He had not been long at the University when the Civil War broke out, and he joined the Parliamentary forces and remained in military service till 1646, when he returned to Oxford and took up the study of medicine. In 1648

Thomas Sydenham



WILLIAM HARVEY, M.D.

find him elected a fellow of All Souls, and a year r he was appointed senior bursar of that College. was created a Bachelor of Medicine in 1648 by mand of the Earl of Pembroke, Chancellor of the iversity, without having taken a degree in arts.

t this period Oxford offered but scanty facilities for study of medicine. Anatomy was taught by Dr. Petty leputy for Dr. Clayton, the Regius Professor of Physic, there is evidence that he actually obtained bodies for ection. Medicine was taught by the Regius Professor, his lectures consisted in merely reading the works of early fathers of medicine—such as Hippocrates and en. There was no hospital for clinical study, and r a few years Sydenham proceeded to London where started to practise as a physician in Westminster. In 3, he obtained the licence of the Royal College of sicians, and steadily advanced in his profession. His f contributions to medicine were his observations on epidemic diseases of successive years, his descriptions certain special diseases such as chorea, gout, hysteria, others, and his method of treating small-pox. By se discoveries and his methods of studying disease, lenham is admitted to have marked an epoch in the of medicine. He died in 1689 at his house in Pall ll.*

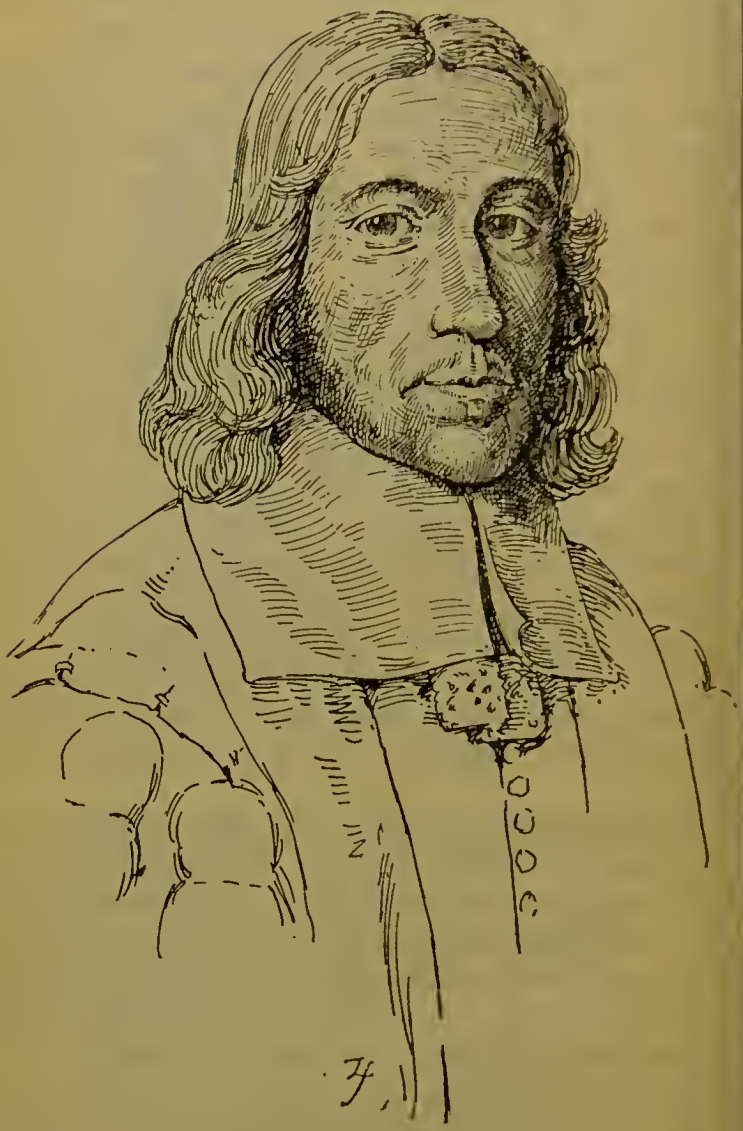
nother worker in Oxford in the seventeenth century s the famous William Harvey, who studied anatomy and practised dissecting in the University city. He went to Oxford with King Charles, and was there incorporated M.D. in 1642. Three years r he was made a Warden of Merton by Royal ndate, and remained in the city until after its render in 1646, when he returned to London.

iam vey

Thomas Willis, who was born in 1621, was another ebrated physician connected with Oxford. He matriculated from Christ Church, and graduating as M.D. in 1646, began to practise in a house opposite Merton College. Here he wrote many his famous works, including "Diatribæ duæ medico-

mas lis

* This house is now the residence of Sir Francis Laking, M.D.



THOMAS WILLIS, M.D.

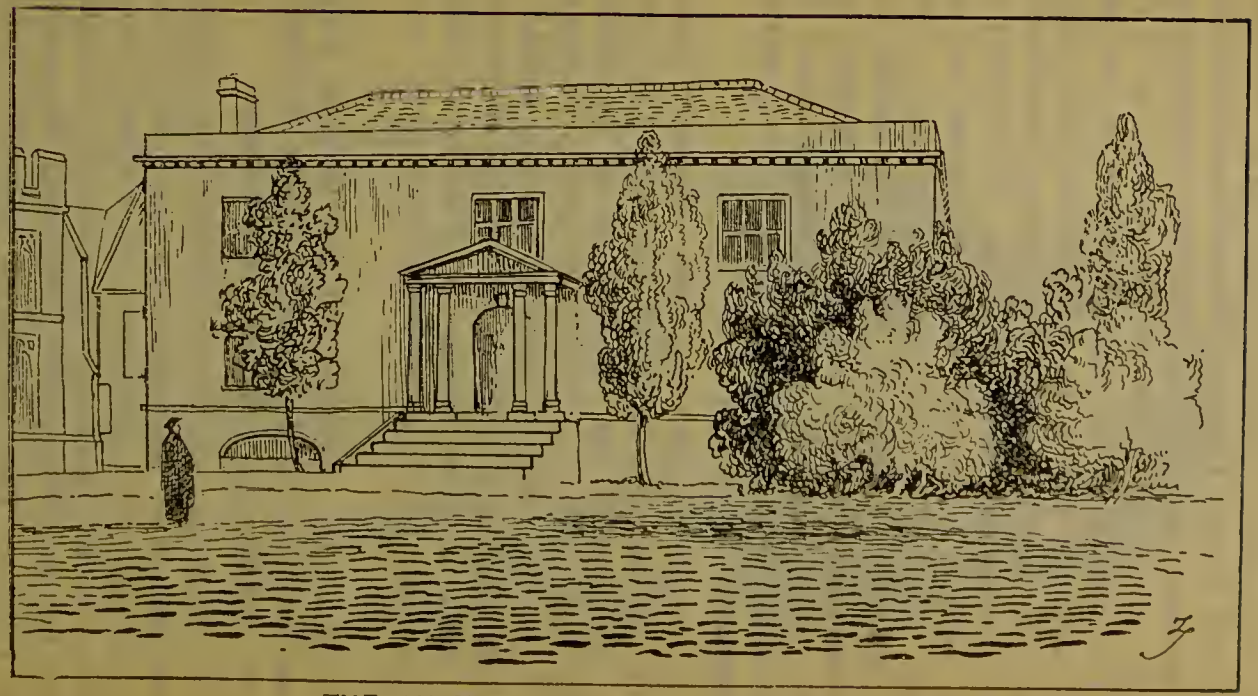
losophicæ" and those on "Fermentation" and evers." He was appointed Sedleian Professor of tural Philosophy in 1660, and created M.D. Working h Richard Lower, Thomas Millington and Christopher ren, he wrote his "Cerebri Anatomiæ Nervorumque scriptio et Usus," which was pronounced to be the st exact account of the nervous system at the time. : took an active part in the meetings at Oxford which . to the formation of the Royal Society, of which he came a Fellow after its establishment. In 1666 he took his residence in London, and soon acquired a large actice. He was the last English physician to quote th approval the practice of John of Gaddesden. To n is attributed the discovery of diabetes mellitus, and , other works will ever render his name famous. He d at his house in St. Martin's Lane in 1675, and lies Westminster Abbey.

In the year 1623, not long after Harvey's famous scovery of the circulation of the blood had been announced, one R. Tomlyns of Westminster endowed an anatomical lectureship at Oxford, directing that a reader of anatomy should be pointed, who, out of the funds left for the endowment, ould employ a skilful surgeon or dissector to make blic demonstrations on the human subject at certain ted times.

Anatomical Lectureship

The first reader appointed was Dr. Clayton, Regius rofessor of Physic, and Master of Pembroke College, ho delivered his inaugural lecture in May, 1624.

For a considerable period, the anatomical lectures were livered in one of the rooms underneath the Museum, t in the year 1750, Matthew Lee, of Christ Church, unded a readership for anatomy, and erected a distinct ilding for the delivery of lectures within the precincts that College. This building was called the Anatomy chool. Ingram mentions that it contained several autiful wax models of the human body executed at lorence. Below the lecture room were the dissecting ooms.



THE ANATOMY SCHOOL, OXFORD, IN 1750

Thomas Clayton was succeeded in the professorship of anatomy by his son, Sir T. Clayton, in 1647. Then followed William Petty in 1650, James Hyde in 1661, John Parys in 1666, and Stephen Frye in 1669.

Early Professors of anatomy

John Evelyn, in his diary (July 6, 1654), tells us, that he visited in Oxford a "Physick or Anatomic Schole adorned with some rarities of natural things, but nothing extraordinary save the skin of a jaccall, a rarely coloured cacatoo or prodigious large parrot, and two humming birds not much bigger than our humble bee."

This was probably the room under the museum where the lectures were first given.

Anthony Wood, the antiquary, who lived in Oxford from 1632 to 1695 records in his diaries some interesting details of life in the University city in his time.

He notes in 1659, respecting the "Royall Societie of Chemistry at Oxon. They did in Clerk's house, an apothecary in St. Marie's parish, exercise themselves in chimicall extracts, which were carried on and much improved before the King's restauration, in so much that severall scholars had private laboratories, and did performe those things which the memory of man could not reach. But the one man that did publickly teach it to the scholars, was one Peter Sthael, borne at Strasburgh in Royall Prussia, brought to Oxon by that eminent scholar, Mr. Robert Boyle, a sojourner in the University anno 1659, and by him settled in the same house (owned then by an apothecary), next on the west side of University College, sometimes known by the name of Deep Hall. Where continuing an year or two and taking to him disciples in that time, translated himself to a tenement neare it, and then to an antient hall called Ram Inn in All Saints parish, in the old refectory of which he erected his elaboratorie and taught several classes. Among such that he taught that came to be known afterwards to the world were Mr. Christopher Wren of All Souls (afterwards Astronomy professor),

"Royall Societie of Chemistry"

Peter Sthael teaches Chemistry in 1659

Dr. Richard Lower, and others. Mr. Sthael, for want of disciples, went to other places about the year 1665; returned againe 1670; and tarriing there an yeare more was called away to be the operator belonging to the Royall Society; with whom he lived till about 1675—and then died."

In a further note on April 23rd, 1663, Wood tells us, that he "began a course of chimistry under the noted chimist and Rosicrucian, Peter Sthael, and concluded in the latter end of May following."

Some of his students

The Club consisted of 10 at least, whereof Francis Turner of New College was one, Benjamin Woodroff of Ch.Ch., another, and John Lock of the same house, afterwards a noted writer. "This John Lock" he continues "was a man of turbulent spirit, clamorous, and never contented. The club wrot and took notes from the mouth of their master who sate at the upper end of a table, but the said J. Lock scorned to do it; so that while every man besides of the club were writing, he would be prating and troublesome."

"This P. Sthael," continues Wood, "who was a Lutheran and a great hater of women, was a very useful man; had his lodging in University College in a chamber at the west end of the old chapel. After he had taken another class of six, he translated himself to the house of Arthur Tylliard, an apothecary, the next door to that of John Cross saving one (which is a taverne), where he continued teaching till the latter end of 1662. The chiefest of his scholars were Dr. John Wallis, Mr. Christopher Wren (afterwards a Knight), Dr. Ralph Bathurst, a physitian, Richard Lower, a physitian, and others."

About 1648, Drs. Wilkins & Wallis held meetings in Wadham College for philosophical discussions, and there with Boyle, W. Petty, Seth Ward, and other doctors of physic and divinity formed the nucleus of the Royal Society, and established the Oxford Philosophical Society which lasted till 1690.

Inception of the Royal Society

In a letter written by Dr. Wallis in the year 1700 he states :

"It is now fifty years ago that Mr. Staal, a skilful chymist, came to Oxford and made it his business here, to instruct such as desire it, in the practice of chymistry (a piece of knowledge not misbecoming a gentleman). And the like practice hath been pursued ever since by Dr. Plott, Mr. White and others, successively to this time. And a convenient laboratory is built by the University, well furnished with furnaces and utensils for that purpose.

Instructors in Chemistry

"And the honourable Robert Boyle Esquire for many years together, while he lived in Oxford, did not onely himself pursue the practice of chymistry with great skill and industry, but was allso very communicative and ready to impart to others that were inquisitive after such affairs.

"The like hath been done as to Anatomy by Dr. Musgrave while he was fellow of New College, who (upon request of some persons agreeing for that end) did with them go through a course of Anatomy and the like hath been done (more or less) by Dr. Willis, Dr. Lower, Dr. Hannes and others for their own satisfaction. And now of late Dr. Keil, sometime at Oxford and sometime at Cambridge, hath with divers companies gone through a course of Anatomy.

Teachers of Anatomy

"And there seldom happens a publick execution of condemned persons, but that one or more bodies are privately dissected for that end. And at other times the like is oft performed on the bodies of other animals, whereby many useful discoveries in anatomy have been here made.

Discoveries in Anatomy

"The like hath been done in botanicks by Dr. Morrison in the Physick Garden, and since his death by Mr. Bobard to this time. For the instruction of such as desire it in the nature and distinction of herbs and other plants."

Instruction in Botany

James Keill, who is mentioned by Willis in his letter just quoted, was a well-known anatomist and chemist who studied at Edinburgh and Leyden, and lectured on anatomy in Oxford, between the years 1673 and 1719. He translated Lemery's Course of Chemistry into English in 1698, thereby introducing to

James Keill

JOHN RADCLIFFE, M.D.

English chemists the theory of the relations of acids and alkalies—advocated by the French scientist.

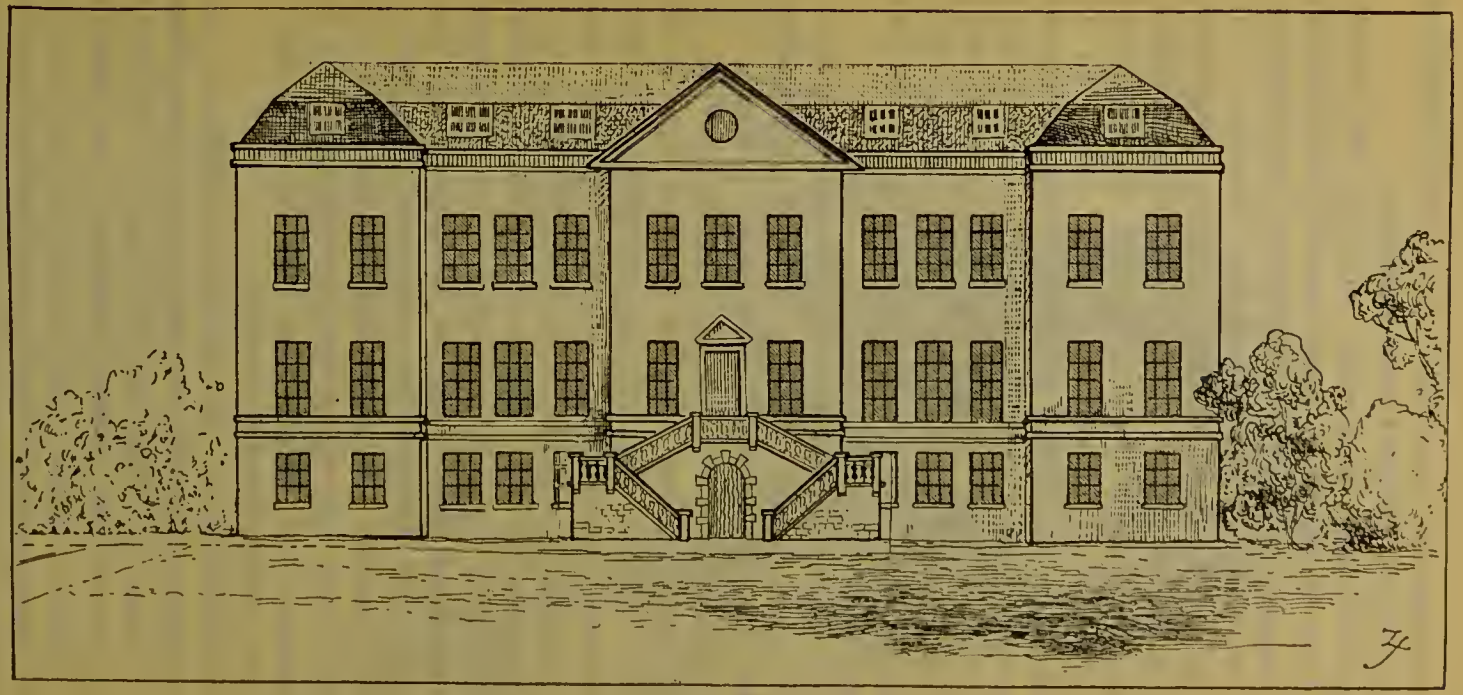
John Radcliffe

Among the famous physicians connected with Oxford, mention must be made of John Radcliffe, who was the founder of the Radcliffe library and infirmary, and a liberal benefactor to the University. Born in 1650, he was admitted to University College at the age of fifteen, and in 1667 was made senior scholar. Proceeding to study medicine, he took his degree as Bachelor in 1675, and became M.D. in 1682. In his study of medicine, as in other subjects, he succeeded more by his ready wit than by his learning. He boasted that his library consisted of some "phials, a skeleton, and a herbal." He settled to practise in Oxford, and his success in coping with an epidemic of small pox in the city soon made him famous.

Owing to his refusal to take orders, in 1677 he gave up his chambers in Lincoln College, and moved to London, where he rapidly acquired an extensive practice. In 1686, Princess Anne of Denmark appointed him her principal physician, and later he became one of the physicians to William III. Having accumulated a large amount of money he presented £1,000 to his alma mater towards exhibitions, and later, subscribed liberally towards improvements in Oxford. He is said to have saved the King's life during an attack of asthma, in 1690, and next year attended William Duke of Gloucester with such good result that Queen Mary presented him with a thousand guineas. He attended the Queen for the small-pox in 1694, and was a favourite physician with the great personages at Court. He died in 1714, and is buried in St. Mary's Church, Oxford.

Radcliffe's benefactions

To the University he left most of his property. For his old college he founded two medical travelling fellowships, and bequeathed a sum of money to enlarge the college buildings and found a library. From other funds left by him, the Radcliffe Infirmary and Observatory were built, and the Radcliffe library was formed and the building completed in 1747.



RADCLIFFE INFIRMARY, OXFORD, 1843

The Radcliffe Infirmary was completed and opened for the public use on St. Luke's Day, 1770. Since then it has been improved by various additions and alterations, notable among which are a department for children and a ward for fever patients

Rough and eccentric in his manner, and fond of adulation, Radcliffe was ever generous to those in need of a good friend, and a lavish patron of learning. "Although," says Munk, "he was no great scholar, he was an acute observer of symptoms, and in many cases was peculiarly happy in the treatment of disease."

Uffenbach tells us that he visited the chemical laboratory at Oxford in 1710. This room had been fitted up for the original Royal Society in its early Oxonian days. He found the stoves in fair condition, but everything else in dirt and disorder. "Dr. Richard Frewin," he states, "did not seem to care about it, and White, the demonstrator, was a good-for-nothing man."

Royal Society's Chemical Laboratory

Uffenbach also went to see the anatomy school, and agreed with Borrichius that it was not to be compared with the anatomical theatre at Leyden. It was then in charge of the celebrated Tom Hearne, "who did not know the cast of a foot from the natural limb." In 1738, Dr. Nicholls gave up the anatomy school at Oxford, and about the same time, Dr. Nathan Alcock of Leyden commenced a series of lectures on his own account. He taught medicine also, as Woodford, the then Regius Professor, it is said, made a sinecure of his office, and medical education was in a parlous state. At length the University authorities opened their eyes to the condition of things, and appointed one Dr. T. Hughes to be reader of chemistry, and Dr. Laurence, lecturer in anatomy.

The Anatomy School

By the will of the Earl of Lichfield, a chancellor of the University, who died in 1772, a fund was created for the delivery of clinical lectures at the Radcliffe Infirmary, for the instruction of students in medicine.

About 1776, the new anatomical theatre was commenced in Oxford. This theatre was built under the direction of J. Parsons, of Christ Church, in 1776, who organised the arrangements, and read two courses of lectures in anatomy every year. It was in 1780 that Parsons was elected first clinical professor of the Radcliffe Infirmary.

New Anatomical Theatre

In 1803, Dr. George Aldrich, a physician, founded three professorships; one in anatomy, another in the practice of medicine, and a third in chemistry.

From these fragments of the history of medical teaching in Oxford which we have endeavoured to gather, it will be seen that the growth of medical education in the University city was very slow. Although some of the sciences which are regarded as introductory to the study of medicine have been taught in Oxford from an early period, strange as it may seem, it is only within the last dozen years that instruction in anatomy, physiology and chemistry, has been given as part of a medical curriculum. While the University aimed at educating professional men in the theory of their art, until the last century it never offered them the practical training necessary to the practice of it. There was, in fact, no real and complete medical school in Oxford until 1854.

Slow growth of Medical Education

The graduates of Oxford University to-day have, however, great traditions, and are the successors of Linacre, Sydenham, Harvey, Willis and Sir Thomas Browne, of John Mayow, who discovered the existence of oxygen (though he called it intro-ærial spirit) a century before Priestley, and many others who have attained the highest position in medicine and surgery, and whose names will ever remain inscribed on the roll of fame.

Great Traditions

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE (OXFORD) IN FULL ROBES—1675

THE DANBY GATE OF PHYSICK GARDEN, OXFORD

This beautiful old gateway with its carved niches and quaint statuary, forms a fitting entrance to the antient physick garden, and is one of the most interesting relics of the XVII Century in Oxford.

The laying of the foundation stone by the Vice-Chancellor of the University on St. James' day, 1632 was made the occasion of a great function in which the chief physicians of Oxford played a prominent part.

Orations were spoken by Dr. Edward Dawson of Broadgates Hall, and Dr. Clayton, the then Regius Professor of Medicine.

The physick garden marks an epoch in the medical history of Oxford University.

The Physick Garden at Oxford

It is to Henry Danvers, Earl of Danby, at one time gentleman commoner at Christ Church, that Oxford owes its beautiful physick garden, which was founded in 1632 "for the use and honour of the University, and for the service of all medical practitioners, and for supplying the physician's apothecaries, and who else shall have occasion for things of that nature, with what is right and true, fresh and good, for the service of health and life."

Origin and Purpose

In the early part of the seventeenth century, Lord Danby presented the University with two hundred and fifty pounds for the purchase of a piece of land close to the East gate, to be laid out for this purpose. On St. James' Day, 1632, the foundation stone of the picturesque archway, which still forms the entrance, was laid by the Vice-Chancellor of the University, on which occasion, it is recorded, orations were spoken by Mr. Edward Dawson, a physician of Broadgates Hall, and Dr. Clayton, the King's professor of medicine.

After the completion of the walls and archway in 1633, the garden was stocked with various medicinal plants, and John Tradescant, the elder, was appointed gardener; but whether he actually took up the office or not is uncertain, for he died shortly afterwards—in 1638.

Owing to Lord Danby's death in 1644, and the unsettled state of the times, nothing was done towards appointing a professor until 1669, when Robert Morison made application for the appointment, upon which, it was agreed that an annual stipend of £40 a year should be allowed him, on condition of his reading lectures during the spring and autumn. During his period of office, Morison wrote his great work, "Plantarum Historia Universalis," which was published in 1680. He delivered his first lecture in the school of medicine on Sept. 2nd, 1670, and on the 5th of that month removed to the physick garden, where he lectured three times a week to a considerable audience.

First Professor of Botany

In 1675, John Evelyn states he attended one of Morison's lectures. On the death of Morison in 1683, Jacob Bobart, the son of the chief gardener or supervisor in Morison's time, succeeded to the chair of botany, and continued the labours of his predecessor by the publication of the third part of the Oxford History of Plants.

His father, Bobart the elder, had published a catalogue of the plants at Oxford more than twenty years before the first professor was appointed.

Jacob Bobart was succeeded by Edwin Sandys of Wadham in 1720, and then followed Gilbert Trowe.

Dr. Sherard

In 1728, the whole establishment was placed on an improved footing, and its permanence secured, through the generosity of Dr. William Sherard.

Sherard was an enthusiastic botanist, and travelled much on the Continent collecting plants, and forming connections with the greatest foreign botanists of the time. He presented his great herbarium, which he had collected in Smyrna and the East, to the physick garden, gave £500 towards enlarging the conservatory, and built a library adjoining, and furnished it with books. On his death he left £3,000 to provide a salary for the professor of botany. In compliance with the terms of Dr. Sherard's will, Dillenius, who had been brought by him from Giessen, was appointed first Sherardian Professor of Botany in 1728. He received a visit from Linnæus in 1736, whose system, however, he did not accept.

Dr. Sibthorpe

In 1784, Dr. John Sibthorpe, of Lincoln College, was appointed to the chair, and by his zeal did much to promote the advancement of the science. He enriched the garden by making over to it all his drawings, books and collections of plants at his death.

More recent professors

Sibthorpe was succeeded by Dr. George Williams, who died in 1834, when Dr. C. G. B. Daubeny was chosen a professor. He was followed by the present well-known occupant of the chair, Dr. Sidney Vines.

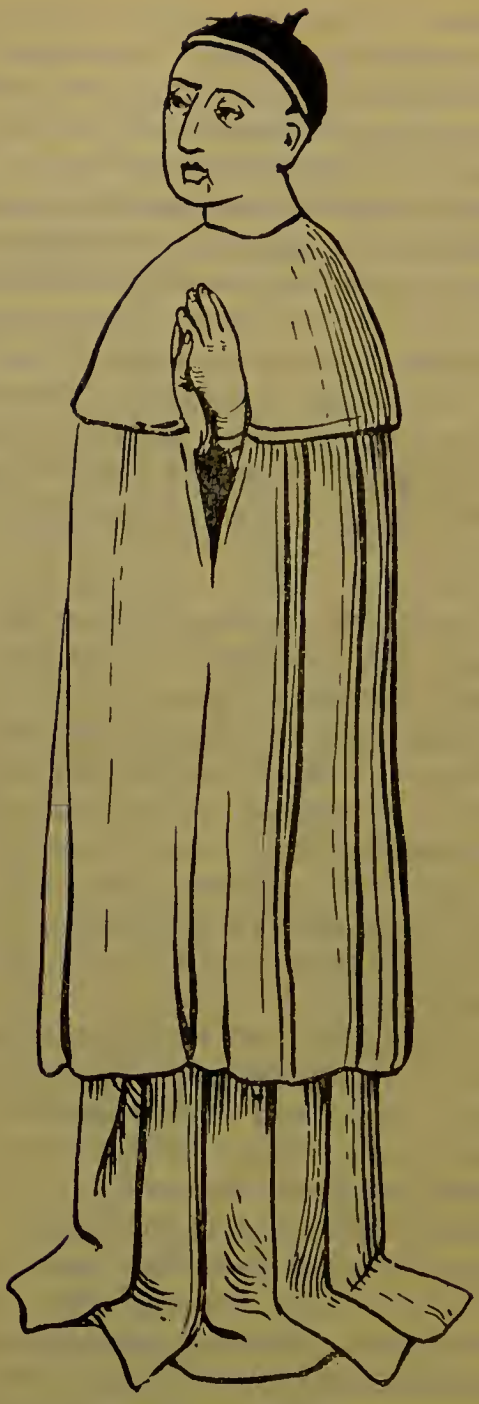
When Uffenbach visited Oxford in 1710, he went to the Hortus Medicus with Dr. Büttner. They had an introduction to Jacob Bobart, but the visitors were evidently not much impressed, for Büttner states: "he did not see a dozen plants which he considered rare."

Another visitor to Oxford describes the physick garden in 1761 as follows: "It was divided into four quarters, with a broad walk down the middle, a cross walk, and one all round. Near the entrance, one on the right and the other on the left hand, are two elegant and useful greenhouses built by the University for exotics; of which there is as considerable a collection as can be met with anywhere. One of the large aloes was blown in 1750 and grew to the height of twenty-one feet. In the quarters within the yew hedges, is the greatest variety imaginable of such plants as require no artificial heat to nourish them, all ranged in the proper classes and numbered. At the lower end of the middle walk, near the iron gates, are two magnificent yew trees, cut in the form of pedestals (but of enormous size), with a flower pot on the top, and a plant as it were growing out of it. Eastward of the garden without the walls is an excellent hot-house, where tender plants, such whose native soil lies beneath the tropics, are raised and brought to great perfection: viz., the ananas, or pineapple, the plantain, the coffee shrub, the cinnamon, the creeping cereus, and many others."

The Physick garden in 1761

Thomas Tickell, a poet of the early eighteenth century, is the author of the following quaint lines on the famous old Dutch trees in the Oxford Physick Garden.

"How sweet the landskip! Where in living trees
Here frowns a vegetable Hercules!
There famed Achilles learns to live again
And looks yet angry in the mimic scene;
Here artful birds, which blooming arbours show,
Seem to fly higher, while they upward grow,
From the same leaves both arms and warriors rise;
And every bough a different charm supplies."



DOCTOR OF MEDICINE (OXFORD), CA. 1463

ANTIENT ACADEMIC COSTUMES OF MEDICAL GRADUATES OF OXFORD UNIVERSITY

Origin of academic robes

The origin of academic robes or costumes goes back to a period of considerable antiquity, and is probably coeval with the foundation of the system of academical degrees. The latter arose through the teachers of the schools banding themselves together into exclusive societies which may be called guilds of learning, for the possession of a university degree at that time was recognised practically as a licence to teach or lecture. "Distinction for scholars besides degrees are habits and formalities which have been used in this University from the days of King Alfred (if not before)," says Gutch, the historian of Oxford University.

"The gown wide sleeved, for such in several foregoing years was, and is still, the Benedictine habit, was antiently used by the generality of scholars. At first it was no more than the ordinary coat, and reached but little below the knees.

Distinction in Vestiture

"When degrees became a little more frequent, in the reigns of Richard I and King John, other fashions were invented for distinction's sake. There was a common distinction made in vestiture between the Masters or Doctors of Theology, Medicine, Law and Arts. The fashion that Masters and Doctors or Professors of Theology used, was a scarlet gown with wide sleeves faced with certain beast skins, furred, both costly and precious. Over that was a habit of the same, viz., half a gown without sleeves, before and over all, a hood lined with the same matter that the gown is faced with. The fashion of a Doctor or Professor of Law or Medicine was the same with Theologists, only distinguished by the facing and lining of another colour. Bachelors of Arts, Law and Physic, their gowns were of various colours as russet, violet, tawny, blue, etc., were also wide sleeved but not faced, and their hoods of the same colour with their gowns, but not lined, only edged with lamb or cony skin."

In an early statute, said to have been made in 1421, it is laid down that a Bachelor lecturing in Medicine was allowed to dispense with a cope provided that he wore a decent long tabard. The tabard was a kind of vest with arm holes, but without sleeves, and was probably worn with the gown.

Lecturer's Gown

The academic robes of a Doctor of Medicine at the close of the fifteenth century are said to have consisted of the pileus or closely fitting cap with the point on the crown, a red cope closed in front and over it a red tippet. Over this was probably a green hood, which appears to have been the distinguishing colour of the faculty of medicine at this period, and green sleeves appear through the armholes in the cope.

The Doctor of Medicine's Gown in XV cent.

The origin of the Academic cap goes back to a period of considerable antiquity, and according to Gascoyne, dates from the days of King Alfred. Historians generally agree that the earliest kind worn was "the square form with the upper part somewhat steepled," "but," adds Wood, "the doctors of medicine wore round caps." There is evidence of this in the drawing of a Doctor of Medicine in the XV century, on page 48. An antient statute records that "a plain cap or bonnet inclining to a square form was worn in the University of Oxford, whereof the fillet wherewith it was to be tied or bound about the head, was called tena, and of divers colours."

The Academic Cap

This was probably the early square cap mentioned by Sir John Peshall, which he describes as having "an edging of lace or ribands of different colours about it."

"The makers of these caps or bonnets," says Wood, "were called Birretarii, that is commonly called capper hurrurs or knitters of caps." Curiously enough they were united with the Society of Barber Surgeons in Oxford in 1500. After the time of the Reformation, "a square cap without any stiffening, which causes such corner to flay," came into fashion. This style remained until the stiff flat square top with the hanging tassel was introduced.

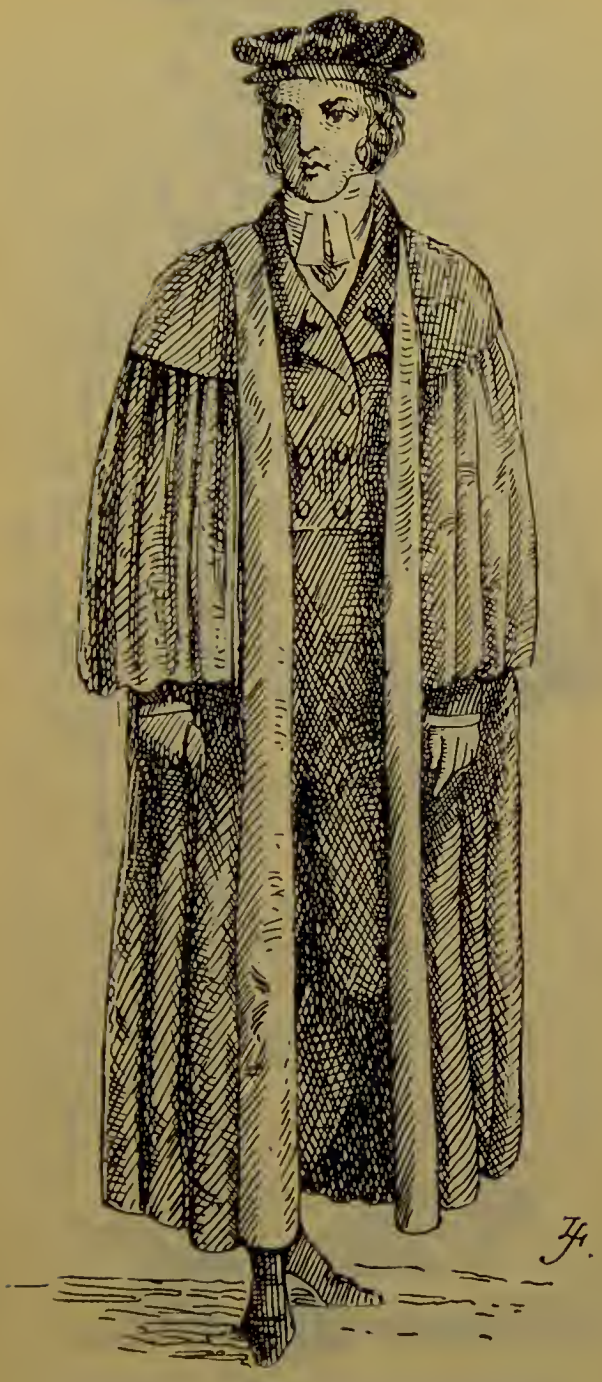
The Doctors of Medicine wore a round flat cap during the last century, as depicted in the drawing on page 55.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE (OXFORD)—1650

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE (OXFORD)—1675

BACHELOR OF MEDICINE (OXFORD) 1675

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE (OXFORD)—1750



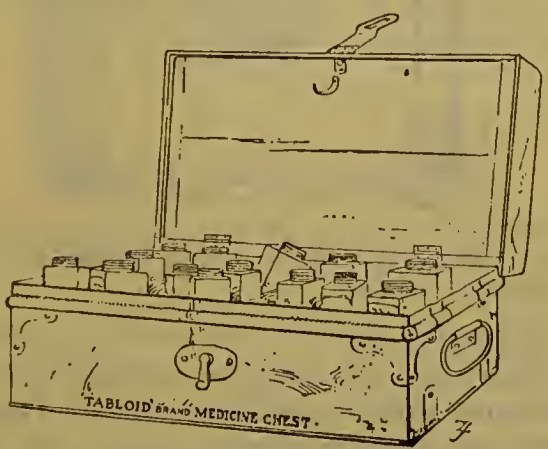
DOCTOR OF MEDICINE (OXFORD)—1820

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE (OXFORD)

in full academic robes, as worn at the present time

Modern Medical Equipments

As souvenirs of great explorers, or mementos of arduous military campaigns, the actual medical equipments carried can hardly be equalled for interest. The chests and cases used by explorers possess a unique interest of the most intimate and personal kind; whilst those which have formed the medical equipments of military expeditions, and have been the armamentaria employed to combat sickness and death in the field, naturally appeal strongly to physicians.



'Tabloid' Medicine Chest Struck by Lightning

This interesting medical equipment has had an experience probably unique. In 1891, it was in use at the Bandawe Mission House, Lake Nyassa, British Central Africa, when the building was demolished by lightning. When recovered from the ruins it was found that the lightning had penetrated the case and destroyed a part of the contents, yet those 'Tabloid' products which did not share this fate, were found, when subsequently used, to have retained their full activity. This case continued to render service for more than ten years after the catastrophe, and has recently been presented to Burroughs Wellcome & Co. by the kindness of the Livingstonia Mission.

The conditions under which these equipments have necessarily been employed, combining rough usage and exposure (in some cases for years) to every variety of climate, form the severest tests to which it is possible for medicines and medicine cases to be subjected.

The records of the methods of transporting medicines in antient times are especially interesting. The Egyptians, who cultivated the art of pharmacy, employed medicine

chests and large goat-skin pouches for storing and carrying drugs, some 3,000 years or more B.C. Judging from the writings of the early historians, the Greek and Roman physicians who accompanied the military expeditions carried with them a supply of what Homer calls

One of the 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASES specially designed for and supplied to the troops from the various British Colonies, for use in the South African Campaign.

"herbs of healing power" and other medicaments. It was customary for even the most distinguished physicians in antient Rome to collect their own drugs. The medicines bore distinctive and explanatory labels, and were often enclosed in boxes which were elaborately decorated.

Until the introduction of 'Tabloid' products, little improvement had taken place in reducing the bulk of medicinal agents for storage or transport. At the time of the Crimean War, owing to the large doses of liquid medicines employed, medicine chests had either to be of enormous and unwieldy size, or, if small, they could contain supplies for only a few men. The embarrassing bulk of the medicines, which was altogether incompatible with reasonable means of transport, made a great impression on the practical mind of Miss Florence Nightingale, whose great work in the Crimean hospitals will never be forgotten. Reporting in the year 1858 on "Matters affecting the health, efficiency, and hospital administration of the British Army," she suggested that "a military pharmacopœia should be fixed upon by the most distinguished men of the medical profession. Let

them decide what medicines and appliances are really essential to the health of an army, and *compatible with reasonable means of transport.* Whereas now it is true that *unreasonable bulk is required in the supplies of medicines demanded.*"

This recommendation has been made practicable in recent times by the introduction of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' brand products, which, by their extreme portability, their reliability and their freedom from deterioration in all climates, have brought drugs of the utmost value within the reach of the surgeon. This fact will be readily apparent when we compare the

Length of 30 min. tube of same diameter as 'Tabloid' product.

Size of one product of 'Tabloid Cinchona Tincture, min. 30.

medical and surgical equipment now used with that employed even less than fifty years ago.

Early explorers, particularly in Africa, found the difficulties of securing adequate portable medical supplies practically insuperable, and the horrors of disease and death associated with their expeditions were almost beyond description. "When I think," said Sir H. M. Stanley, in the course of one of his lectures, "of the dreadful mortality of Capt. Tuckey's expedition in 1816, of the Niger Expedition in 1841, of the sufferings of Burton and Speke, and of my own first two expeditions,

I am amazed to find that much of the mortality and sickness was due to the crude way in which medicines were supplied to travellers. The very recollection causes me to shudder."

One of the 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CHESTS carried by SIR H. M STANLEY throughout the EMIN RELIEF EXPEDITION, and brought back as a souvenir, the remaining contents unimpaired.

That a very marked change has taken place can be gathered from a more recent speech of this eminen explorer, in which he said: "In my early expeditions into Africa, there was one secret wish which endured with me always, and that was to ameliorate the miseries of African explorers. How it was to be done, I knew not who was to do it, I did not know. But I made the acquaintance of Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome and Co. As soon as I came in sight of their preparations and their works, I found the consummation of my secret wish. On my later expeditions I had all the medicines that were required for my black men, as well as my white men beautifully prepared, and in most elegant fashion arranged in the smallest medicine chest it was ever my lot to carry into Africa."

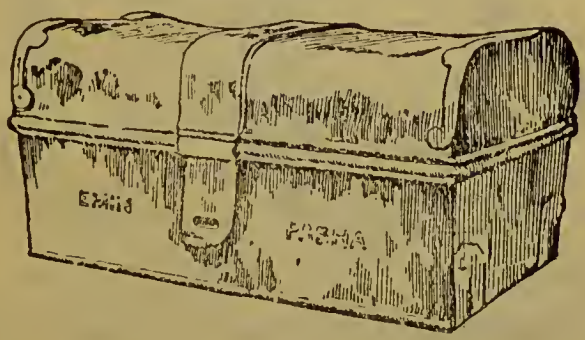
In his well-known book, "In Darkest Africa," Sir H. M Stanley wrote in the very highest terms of 'Tabloi Medical Equipments.

Amongst other cases used during Stanley's travels, is th famous "Rear Guard" 'Tabloid' Medicine Chest, whic

remained in the swamp regions of the Aruwhimi for nearly four years, and more than once was actually submerged in the river. When it was brought back to London, the remaining contents were tested by the official analyst of the "Lancet," who reported that the 'Tabloid' Medicaments had perfectly preserved their efficacy.

The late Surgeon-Major Parke, Stanley's Medical Officer, in his "Guide to Health in Africa," writes:

"The medicinal preparations which I have throughout recommended are those of Burroughs Wellcome & Co., as I have found, after a very varied experience of the different forms in which drugs are prepared for foreign use, that there are none which can compare with them ('Tabloid' Products) for convenience of portability in transit, and for unfailing reliability in strength of doses even after prolonged exposure."



Emin Pasha's 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Chest

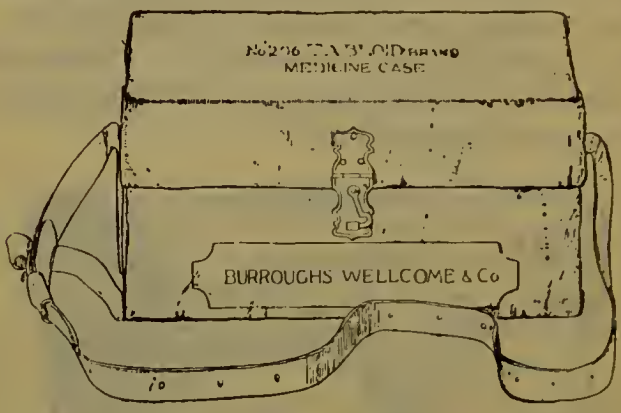
At this point it is of interest to turn to a 'Tabloid Medicine Chest, illustrated on the opposite page, which was discovered near Kenia, in the Aruwhimi Dwarf Country. It was the last case supplied to Emin Pasha, Gordon's Governor of the Equatorial Sudan. It was taken by Arabs when he was massacred in 1892, and was recaptured by Baron Dhanis, commandant of the Congo Free State troops, after the battle of Kasongo. This chest was subsequently stolen by natives, and finally recovered by an officer of the Congo Free State, and returned to Burroughs Wellcome and Co.

Another case associated with Stanley is the Raw Hide Tabloid' Medicine Case (illustrated on page 62) used by

Thomas Stevens, the author of "Around the World on a Bicycle," and described in his book, "Scouting for Stanley in East Africa."

A history of all the 'Tabloid' Equipments associated with African exploration, would, of itself, make a large volume, and it is only possible to make brief mention of a few other instances of their use.

The Muxworthy 'Tabloid' Medicine Chest made the journey from Zanzibar to the Victoria Nyanza and back twice, in the days when the present facilities for travel on that track did not exist, and it has formed the sole



THOS. STEVENS' 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE

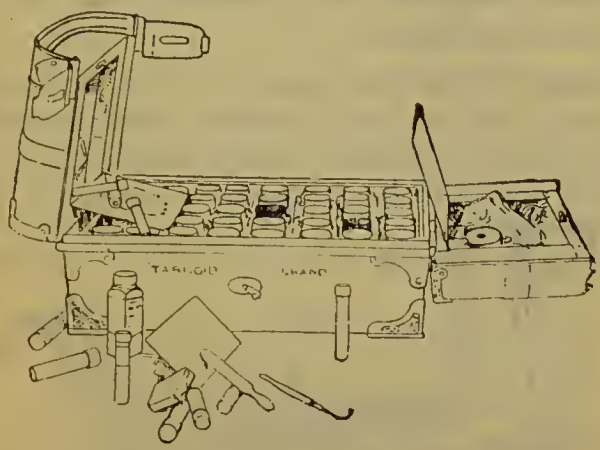
medical equipment of a government caravan of 300 men from Zanzibar to Uganda.

The Rendall 'Tabloid' Medicine Case, formerly the property of Dr. Percy Rendall, Principal Medical Officer of the British Central African Administration, was presented to Burroughs Wellcome and Co., in 1894, after being in constant use for six years in Western Africa, Japan, China, Canary Islands, India, West Indies, and the Transvaal.

Captain Stairs, throughout his long journey to Katanga, carried a medicine belt specially designed for him by Mr. Wellcome. It was brought back by Dr. Maloney with its remaining contents unimpaired.

That 'Tabloid' Equipments excel for military purposes has been abundantly demonstrated during various British

nd foreign military campaigns. The following is an xtract from the Official Government Report, made by



One of the 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Chests used during the Ashanti Campaign, 1895-6.

he Chief Medical Officer of the British Military Expedition of 1895-6, to Ashanti, on the 'Tabloid' Medical Equipment supplied by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.:—

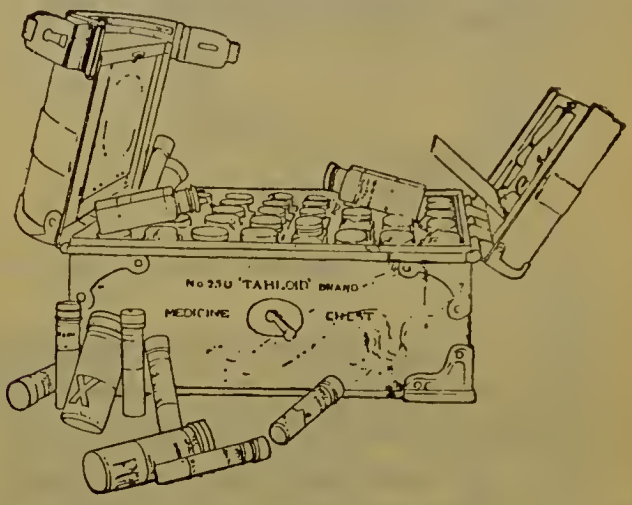
"The supply of medicines, both as to quality and quantity, left nothing to be desired. There was no scarcity of anything. The 'Tabloid' medicines were found to be most convenient and of excellent quality. To be able to take out at once the required dose of any medicine, without having to weigh or measure it, is a convenience that cannot be expressed in words. Time is saved to an extent that can hardly be realised, and so is space, for a fitted dispensary, or even a dispensary table, is unnecessary. The quality of medicines was so good that no other should be taken into the field. The cases supplied are almost ideal ones for the Government. They are light yet strong, and the arrangement of the materials and medicines is as nearly perfect as possible."

Dr. Chas. L. Cunningham, who served as Special War Correspondent to the "Lancet" through many campaigns, reports as follows:—

"It affords me infinite satisfaction to state that I have myself for some years dispensed, and have also seen

administered by Medical Officers of both Naval and Military Services, Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s 'Tabloid' preparations during the Sudan, Ashanti, Benin, and recent South African campaigns.

"I cannot refrain from expressing my opinion as to their distinct and marked superiority over the medicinal preparations of former days. They are far more portable, very acceptable so far as the palate is concerned, far less



One of the 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Chests used in the Greek Hospitals during the Greco-Turkish War.

liable to absorb damp on service during rapid changes of climate, are always found exact as to their dose weight, and, what is of far more importance, retain their efficiency much longer than any other medicinal products I know of.

"Scales and weights can be dispensed with. Even a dispenser is not required; and much valuable time is saved both to patient and doctor, as the dispensary—*multum in parvo* in fact—can be carried by the prescriber, in his hand, or in front of him on cycle or horse. During my recent experience amongst the gold fields of Ashanti, W. A., under conditions the most severe and trying, these 'Tabloids' could always be depended on. The firm of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. are deservedly to be congratulated upon the marked scientific advance they have made in pharmaceutical reform."

During the American War with Spain, in Cuba and the Philippines, 'Tabloid' Medical Equipments were specially ordered for, and used by, the U. S. Army and Navy.

One of the 'Tabloid' Medicine Chests employed in the Greek hospitals during the Greco-Turkish campaign is here illustrated.

An equipment of still more recent interest is illustrated below. It was formerly the property of the late G. W. Steevens, and was used by him throughout the war in Greece, the two Sudan campaigns, and his journey to

The Late G. W. Steevens' 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Chest

India. In the South African War the same chest did good service until this brilliant writer's life was brought to a premature end during the siege of Ladysmith.

An illustration of one of the 'Tabloid' Medical Equipments specially designed for, and supplied to, the British Colonial Forces for use in the recent South African Campaign will be found on page 58. Similar cases were designed for, and supplied to the City of London Imperial Volunteers and the Imperial Yeomanry.

The equipment of the American Hospital Ship "Maine" (now presented to the British Government), and the valuable services it has rendered in connection with the campaigns in South Africa and in China, are so recent as

to be within the memory of all. The whole of the medical outfit was supplied by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

One of the 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CHESTS specially designed for and supplied to the Hospital Ship "Maine."

In the hitherto unsuccessful endeavours to reach the Poles, and in the exploration of Arctic and Antarctic lands, 'Tabloid' Medicine Chests have taken, and are taking, a pioneer position.

The belts and other 'Tabloid' Medical Equipments supplied to Nansen for his journey in the "Fram," and those used by the Jackson-Harmsworth Arctic Expedition, are now added to Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s historic collection.

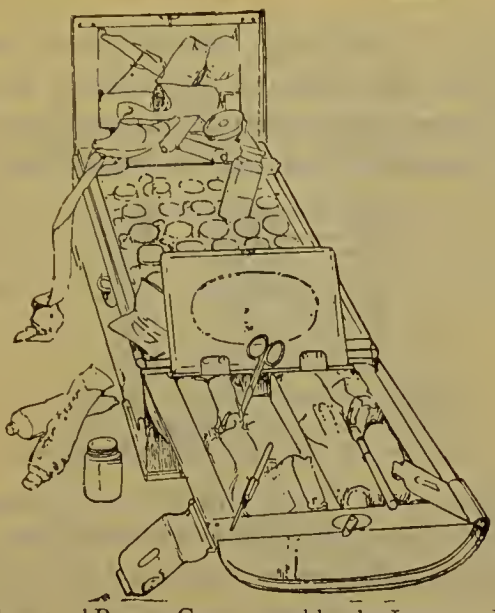
In his report, the surgeon to the latter expedition said, "I find that the 'Tabloid' drugs are most convenient, especially in circumstances such as we are placed in." One of the chests used by the expedition is here illustrated.

Commander R. E. Peary's Arctic Expedition, as well as that of Mr. Walter Wellman, was equipped with 'Tabloid' Medical outfits. Commander Peary, writing from Etah, Greenland, reports :—

"Burroughs Wellcome & Co. 'Tabloid' Field Medicine Cases and supplies have proven invaluable."

Mr. Walter Wellman makes the following report on his equipment :—

"During our arduous sledge journey the small aluminium case containing your 'Tabloid' drugs, bandages,



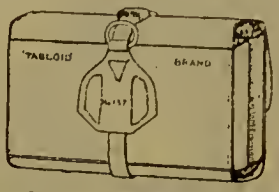
One of the 'TABLOID' BRAND CHESTS used by the JACKSON-HARMSWORTH Polar Expedition.

hypodermic outfit, etc., was all we carried in this line, and though weighing but a few pounds, it was never found wanting in anything whatsoever to meet our requirements.

One of the 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CHESTS used by COMMANDER R. E. PEARY in his Arctic Expedition.

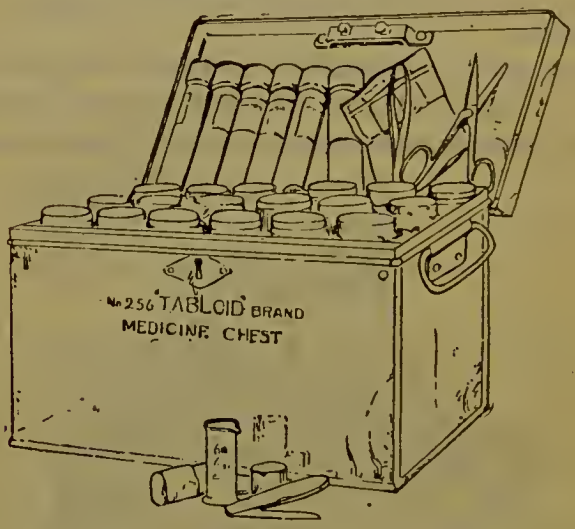
"It would be difficult to imagine a more complete, perfect, and convenient outfit in small compass and weight than that supplied by you."

Still more recently the Italian Arctic Expedition, commanded by the Duke of the Abruzzi, has returned. It has been found that in spite of the fact that the record northern latitude of 86° 33′ 49″ was reached, the 'Tabloid'



One of the 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Cases carried by the Duke of the Abruzzi's Polar Expedition.

Medicine Chests and Cases with which the expedition was equipped have been brought back with their remaining contents quite unaffected by the rigour of the climate.



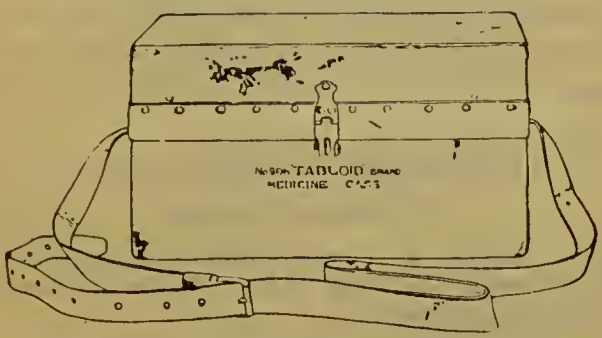
One of the 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Chests carried by the Duke of the Abruzzi's Polar Expedition.

Mr. Julius Price, the special artist and correspondent of the "Illustrated London News," reports that he carried his 'Tabloid' Medicine Case over 30,000 miles through Arctic regions, across Siberia, through China and Japan, and across America. In spite of the severe wear and tear of this great journey, the case has suffered little, and the remaining contents are quite unaffected by exposure to every variety of climate.

Two typical reports on 'Tabloid' Equipments are appended:—

Extract from the report of the principal Medical Officer, British South Africa Company:—

> "We have had Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s Chests fitted with 'Tabloid' medicines in daily use during the occupation of this country. They have proved of inestimable service."



JULIUS PRICE'S 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE

Extract from the report of the principal Medical Officer, British Royal Niger Company:—

> "All these 'Tabloid' drugs are so good, it is impossible for me to speak more highly of one than another. They are all of the very best quality, each drug is accurately described, and reliable. To the traveller these preparations are simply invaluable, and I would strongly advise everyone coming out to the Tropics to get a full supply of 'Tabloid' medicines."

'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Cases contain in a small space a complete outfit of pure drugs in doses of extreme accuracy.

So compact are these cases that they can be carried in the pocket, in the carriage, and on the cycle, their contents being always ready for use in emergencies. They are specially valuable to the country practitioner, who is often called upon to cover long distances, and who would experience great difficulty in carrying or obtaining

supplies of such medicines as he may desire to administer promptly, were it not for the convenience and portability of 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Cases.

Illustrations and particulars of a few cases are here given. In those cases which contain the Nickel-plated Hypodermic Syringe, this instrument may be replaced by the B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe at a slightly increased cost.

The following are some of the more generally useful, but full lists and details of many others will be forwarded on request.

HYPODERMIC POCKET-CASES
'TABLOID' BRAND

The word 'Tabloid' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. This brand should always be specified when ordering.

Hypodermic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket-Cases are prepared in gold, silver, gun-metal, or aluminium, and in a great variety of fancy leathers. Each contains a B. W. & Co. Hypodermic Syringe with needles, and from five to fifteen tubes of 'Tabloid' Brand Hypodermic Products, &c.

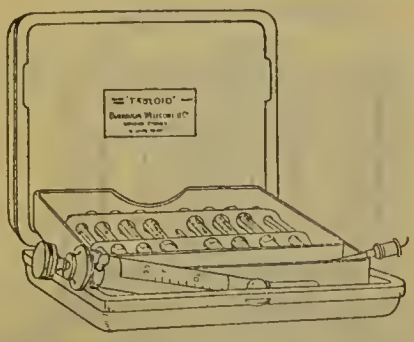
NO. 5. HYPODERMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND POCKET-CASE

NO. 5. HYPODERMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND POCKET-CASE

Measurements, $3\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ in. Fitted with 12 tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic Products, nickel-plated hypodermic syringe with two steel needles, etc.

	Each
In Morocco Leather	15/0
In Brown or Green Seal Leather	20/0
In Crushed Morocco Leather	25/0
In Lizard Skin	25/0
In Brown or Green Crocodile Leather	25/0

No. 7. Hypodermic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket-Case

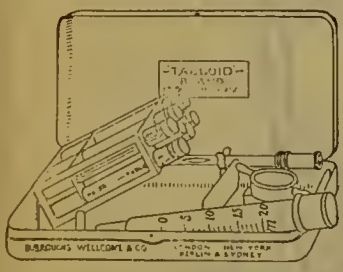


No. 7. Hypodermic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket-Case

Measurements, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{3}{4}$ in. With special detachable aseptic frame (*registered*) and revolving rack. Contents the same as those of the No. 5 Case, with the addition of a steel exploring needle.

	Each
In Gun-metal	15/0
In Aluminium	15/0

No. 9. Aseptic Hypodermic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket-Case (Registered)



No. 9. Aseptic Hypodermic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket-Case

Measurements, $3\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$ in. This case is a model of compact completeness. It is made of nickel-plated metal, each edge and corner being smoothly rounded. It contains the B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Syringe, and two regular steel needles enclosed in a protective tube. The tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic Products, eight in number, are carried in a hinged rack, which securely holds them when the case is closed, and which, when swung outwards, allows of the easy withdrawal of the desired tube.

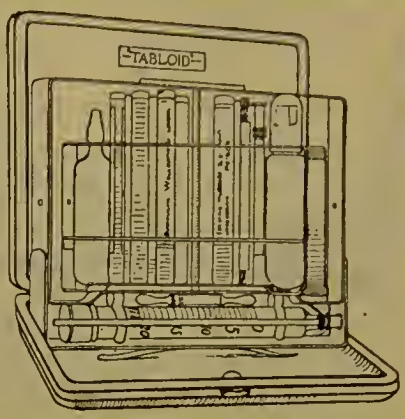
Complete, with Doeskin cover 15/0

No. 21. Hypodermic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket-Case

Measurements, $4 \times 3\frac{1}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in. Fitted with nine tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic Products, nickel-plated hypodermic syringe with two steel needles, a small phial, glass-stoppered and capped, for sterilised water, capsule of ether, etc.

	Each
In Morocco Leather	17/6
In Brown or Green Seal Leather	21/0
In Crushed Morocco Leather	25/0
In Lizard Skin	25/0
In Brown or Green Crocodile Leather	25/0

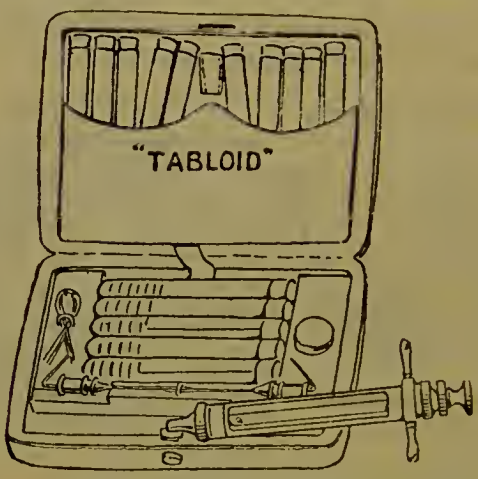
No. 23. HYPODERMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND POCKET-CASE



No. 23. HYPODERMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND POCKET-CASE

Measurements, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{3}{4}$ in. In Gun-metal or in Aluminium, with special detachable nickel-plated aseptic frame (*registered*) and revolving rack. Contents same as those of No. 21 Case, with the addition of a steel exploring needle 18/0

No. 30. HYPODERMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND POCKET-CASE



No. 30. HYPODERMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND POCKET-CASE

Measurements, $3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ in. Fitted with fifteen tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic Products, nickel-plated hypodermic syringe (min. 15) and two steel needles.

	Each
In Morocco Leather	15/0
In Brown or Green Seal Leather	20/0
In Crushed Morocco Leather	25/0
In Lizard Skin	25/0
In Brown or Green Crocodile Leather	25/0

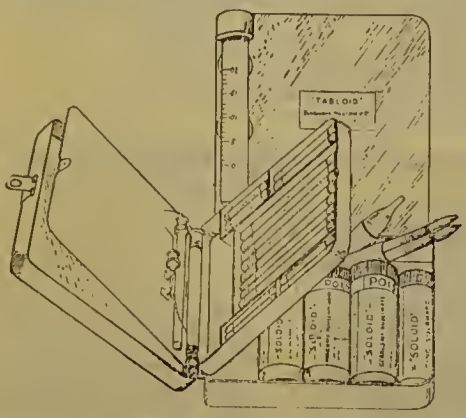
No. 31. HYPODERMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND POCKET-CASE

Measurements, $3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$ in. Contents the same as those of No. 30 Case.

In Aluminium, fluted or hammered 15/0

HYPODERMIC AND OPHTHALMIC POCKET-CASES 'TABLOID' BRAND

No. 34. HYPODERMIC AND OPHTHALMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND COMBINATION POCKET-CASE (Registered)



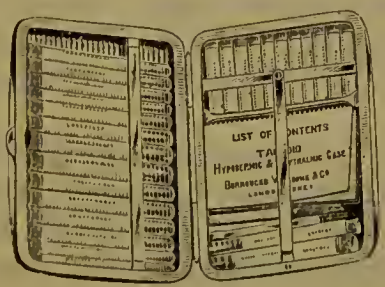
No. 34. HYPODERMIC AND OPHTHALMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND COMBINATION POCKET-CASE (Registered)

Measurements, 3 × 3 × 1 in. Fitted with nine tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic Products, nine tubes of 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic Products, four tubes of 'Soloid' Antiseptic Products, together with nickel-plated hypodermic syringe, two regular steel needles, one regular exploring needle, one gold lachrymal needle, mortar and pestle, two camel-hair brushes, one dropping tube, and one vulcanite rod.

In Nickel-plated Metal	25/0
Doeskin cover for this case...	1/6

Note.—If desired, the B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe may be fitted in place of the nickel-plated syringe in any of these cases at a slightly increased cost.

No. 80. HYPODERMIC AND OPHTHALMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND POCKET CASE (The 'British Army Regulation')



No. 80. HYPODERMIC AND OPHTHALMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND POCKET-CASE (THE 'BRITISH ARMY REGULATION')

Measurements, 3¼ × 2½ × ¾ in. In Aluminium. This case is of convenient size for the waistcoat pocket. It contains 16 tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic Products, 11 tubes of 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic Products, two camel-hair brushes, a pair of minute forceps, and a booklet giving a summary of the chief uses of the products 15/0

OPHTHALMIC POCKET-CASES

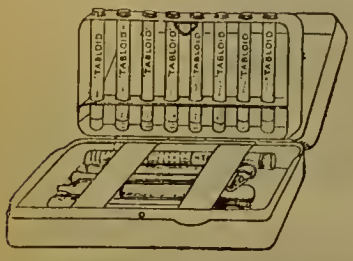
'TABLOID' BRAND

No. 90. OPHTHALMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND POCKET-CASE

Measurements, $2\frac{1}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ in. Fitted with nine tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Ophthalmic Products, solution dropper, mortar, pestle, and two camel-hair brushes.

In Morocco Leather	10/6
In Brown Seal Leather	10/6
In Crushed Morocco Leather	12/6
In Brown Crocodile Leather	12/6

No. 91. ASEPTIC OPHTHALMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND POCKET-CASE (Registered)



No. 91. ASEPTIC OPHTHALMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND POCKET-CASE

Measurements, $2\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$ in. Nickel-plated metal, with nickel-plated rack holding 8 tubes of 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic Products, also contains solution dropper, mortar, pestle, etc.... ... 10/6

MEDICINE POCKET-CASES

'TABLOID' BRAND

These cases contain within a very small compass comprehensive outfits of fine drugs, in doses of high accuracy. They provide the best medical equipments for the country practitioner, as well as for explorers, missionaries, planters, travellers, etc. They are fitted, according to the purpose for which they are required, with 'Tabloid,' 'Soloid' and other fine products, 'Tabloid' Hypodermic Products, B. W. & Co. Patent Hypodermic Syringes, Emergency Dressings, etc.

The following are selected as examples of the great variety in which these cases are issued. They are finished in Morocco, Crocodile, Seal, or other fine leathers, but for hard wear or tropical climates those in cowhide or pigskin are to be preferred.

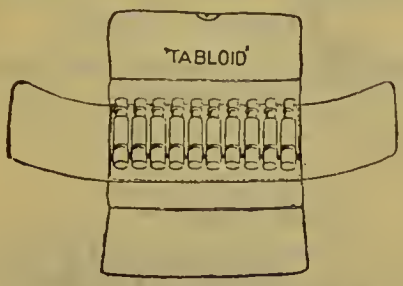
No. 112. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE POCKET-CASE

Measurements, $4 \times 2\frac{3}{4} \times 1$ in. Nickel-plated metal. Fitted with five glass-stoppered bottles of 'Tabloid' Brand Products.

Approximate price 6/0

Prices depend upon the equipment selected

No. 115. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE POCKET-CASE

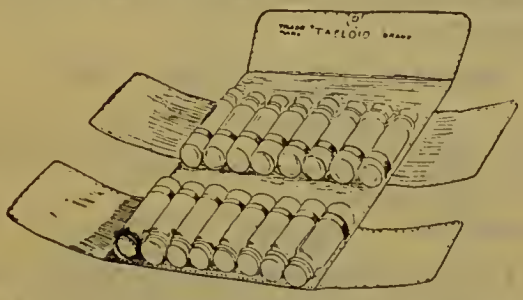


No. 115. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE POCKET-CASE

Measurements, $8\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Contains ten $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. phials filled with 'Tabloid' Brand Products, etc.

	Approx. Prices
In Morocco Leather	17/6
In Cowhide	21/0
In Seal Leather	25/0
In Pigskin	26/6
In Crocodile Leather	35/0

No. 117. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE POCKET-CASE



No. 117. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE POCKET-CASE

Measurements, $7\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Contains sixteen $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. phials of Tabloid' Brand Products, etc.

	Approx. Prices
In Cowhide	25/0
In Morocco Leather	25/0
In Pigskin	30/0
In Green Seal Leather	32/0
In Crocodile Leather	42/0

No. 123. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE POCKET-CASE

Measurements, $4 \times 4 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in. Containing from ten to sixteen tubes of 'Tabloid' Brand Products. (The number depends on the size of the products).

	Approx. Prices
In Morocco Leather	10/0
In Pigskin	13/0
In Seal Leather	17/6
In Brown or Green Crocodile Leather	25/0
In Lizard Skin	25/0

Prices depend upon the equipment selected

MEDICAL EQUIPMENT CASES
'TABLOID' BRAND

No. 200. PHYSICIAN'S CYCLE HANDLE-BAR 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE

No. 200. PHYSICIAN'S CYCLE HANDLE-BAR 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE

Measurements, $8\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ in. Fitted with nine $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. phials of 'Tabloid' Brand Products, minor pocket surgical instruments and sundry emergency dressings. Weight about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. In black enamelled Cowhide.

Approximate price £1 11 6

No. 202. PHYSICIAN'S CYCLE STAY-BAR 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE

Measurements, $11 \times 2\frac{3}{4} \times 5$ in. Similar in design to, though larger than, No. 200. Fitted with twelve $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. phials of 'Tabloid' Brand Products, minor surgical instruments and dressings.
In black enamelled Cowhide.

Approximate price £2 2 0

No. 204. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE (Yacht's Life-Buoy)

In shape and appearance like a life-buoy, round mirror in front, arranged for hanging on wall of cabin.
Diameter, $11\frac{1}{2}$ in., depth, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. Contains six 1 oz. boxwood-top corked bottles, and nine $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. screw metal-capped bottles, minor surgical instruments and dressings. Fitted with 'Tabloid' and "Soloid' Brand Products, etc.

Approximate price £3 3 0

No. 206. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CHEST

Measurements, $14\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$ in. Made of dressed and varnished raw-hide. Fitted with twelve $2\frac{1}{2}$-oz. stoppered bottles of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand Products, etc.

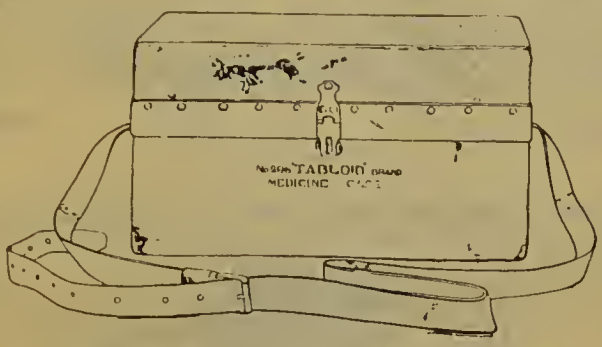
Approximate price £4 4 0

No. 208. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CHEST

Measurements, $15\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{4} \times 9$ in. Made of dressed and varnished raw-hide. Fitted with twelve 4-oz. stoppered bottles of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand Products, etc. Designed to meet the requirements of travellers and others who need a case of sufficient capacity to take an efficient supply of medicines, without undue bulk and weight.

Prices depend upon the equipment selected

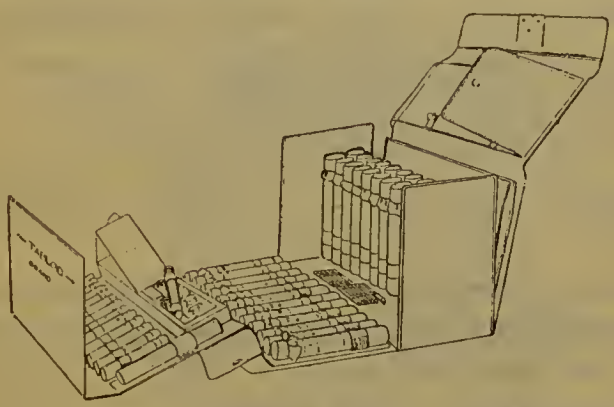
This chest is very light and portable, and, on account of the material with which it is made, is capable of withstanding very rough usage.



No. 208. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CHEST

Approximate price £5 15 6

No. 209. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE (Registered)



No. 209. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE (Registered)

Measurements, 10 × 5 × 6½ in. Contains nine 1 oz., twenty-four ½ oz. and thirteen 2 dr. phials, fitted with 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand Products; 12 tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic Products, nickel-plated hypodermic syringe with two steel needles, medicine measure, extra pockets and loops for instruments, etc.

	Approx. Prices
In Morocco Leather or Cowhide	£5 5 0
In Pigskin	5 19 0

No. 218. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASE (Registered)

Measurements, 9¾ × 4¼ × 6 in. Fitted with nine 1 oz., twenty-four ½ oz. phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand Products, loops for instruments, etc.

	Approx. Prices
In Cowhide	£3 15 0
In Levant Morocco Leather	3 15 0
In Pigskin	4 6 0

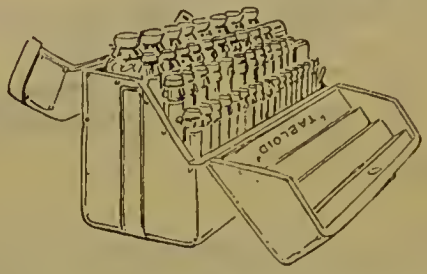
Prices depend upon the equipment selected

No. 219. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case

Measurements, $13\frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 6\frac{1}{4}$ in. Metal frame. Contains eight 2 oz. stoppered, ten 1 oz., twelve 6 dr., eight 4 dr., and ten 2 dr. corked phials. The rows of phials are arranged to fall so as to show the labels. Fitted with 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand Products, twelve tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic Products, B. W. & Co. nickel-plated hypodermic syringe, with two regular steel needles, etc.

	Approx. Price
In Morocco Leather	£6 6 0

No. 220. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case (Registered)



No. 220. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case (Registered)

Measurements, $14 \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ in. Contains eight 2 oz. stoppered, twelve 1 oz., fourteen 6 dr., and sixteen 4 dr. phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand Products, twelve tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic Products, B. W. & Co. nickel-plated hypodermic syringe with two steel needles, space and loops for instruments, etc.

	Approx. Prices
In Morocco Leather	£6 6 0
In Cowhide	7 10 0

No. 221. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case (Registered)

Measurements and fittings the same as No. 220, with the addition of nine 2 dr. phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand Products, and a glass-stoppered and capped ether bottle.

	Approx. Prices
In extra finish Morocco Leather or Cowhide	£11 11 0
In extra finish Crocodile Leather	14 14 0
In Pigskin	13 3 0

No. 227. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case (Registered)

Measurements, $6\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{3}{4} \times 3$ in. Made of two metal cups and frames, covered with leather. Arranged to contain twenty $1\frac{1}{2}$ dr., twelve 1 dr., and fourteen $\frac{1}{2}$ dr. tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand Products. Weight about 2 lb. 6 oz.

	Approx. Prices
In Cowhide	£4 4 0
In Pigskin	3 10 0

No. 229. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case (Registered)

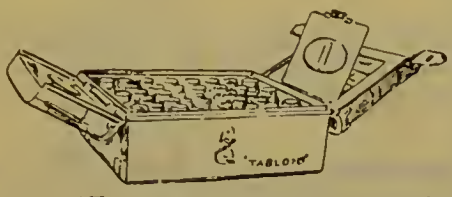
Measurements, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ in. Made of two metal cups and frames, covered with Cowhide. Arranged to contain forty 4 dr. phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand Products. Weight, about 4 lb. 13 oz.

Approximate price £4 10 0

Prices depend upon the equipment selected

No. 250. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CHEST

(As supplied to Sir H. M. Stanley, Emin Pasha, Military Expeditions Missionaries, etc.)



No. 250. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CHEST

Measurements, 15¾ × 10½ × 8¼ in. Made of japanned sheet iron, air- and water-tight. Contains six 5 oz. and thirty 3½ oz. glass-stoppered bottles of 'Tabloid,' 'Soloid,' and other fine products of B. W. & Co. in movable teak-wood tray. The lid (in two sections) is arranged to hold supplies of dressings, bandages, minor surgical instruments and other accessories. Weight, when fitted, about 40 lb., from ... £10 10 0 *to* £15 15 0

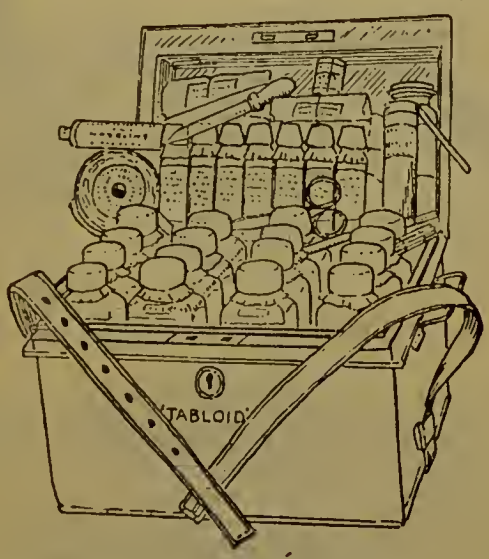
No. 251. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CHEST

(As supplied to the Jackson-Harmsworth Polar Expedition.)

Made in aluminium, fitted with forty 3½ oz. unbreakable feather-weight bottles of 'Tabloid' Brand Products, etc. Weight, about 27 lbs. Measurements, design and contents as No. 250.

Approximate price £24 0 0

NO. 254. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CHEST (The Indian)



No. 254. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CHEST (THE INDIAN)

Measurements, 9¼ × 7 × 6½ in. Made of japanned metal. Contains sixteen 1¾ oz. glass-stoppered bottles, and from six to eight 4 dr. phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand Products, instruments and sundry dressings. Weight, about 12 lb.

Approximate price £3 10 0

NO. 255. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CHEST

Measurements, 10½ × 6 × 7½ in. Contains eighteen 3½ oz. glass-stoppered bottles of 'Tabloid,' 'Soloid' and other fine products of B. W. & Co., with tray for sundries and minor dressings.

Approx. Price

In black japanned metal £4 4 0

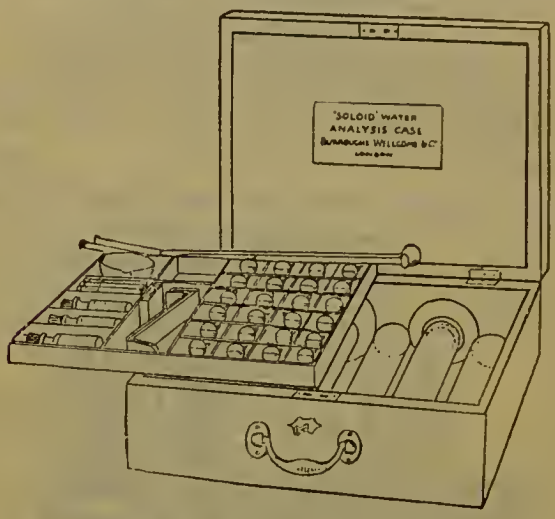
Prices depend upon the equipment selected

ANALYSIS CASES, 'SOLOID' BRAND

The word 'Soloid' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. This brand should always be specified when ordering.

Compact, portable cases fitted with the necessary reagents and apparatus for conducting analyses of water, sewage or urine, in any circumstance.

No. 500. 'SOLOID' BRAND WATER ANALYSIS CASE (Registered)



No. 500. 'SOLOID' BRAND WATER ANALYSIS CASE (Registered)

Measurements, $12\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ in. This convenient hand-case supplies all the apparatus, reagents, etc., necessary for examining samples of drinking water at the source of supply, and for drawing up the usual reports concerning suitability of the water for domestic purposes. It contains a nickel evaporating dish, Erlenmeyer flask, tripod, spirit lamp, 100 c.c., and other graduated cylinders, Nessler Solution capsules, 'Soloid' Brand Products of Silver Nitrate, Potassium Iodide and Starch, Potassium Permanganate, Potassium Chromate, Potassium Ferrocyanide, Sodium Acid Sulphate, Soap, Zinc Dust, etc.

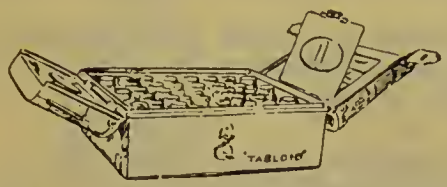
Price, complete £2 2 0

No. 502. 'SOLOID' BRAND WATER AND SEWAGE ANALYSIS CASE (Registered)

Strongly made in polished mahogany with lock and key, measurements, $18\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{7}{8} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$ in. Contains 20 tubes of 'Soloid' Products, being every reagent required in sewage or water analysis; one box Nessler's Capsules (2 c.c. Solution in each), one box Nessler's Capsules (0·5 c.c. Solution in each), one nickel evaporating dish, one tripod, one nest of 4 test tubes, three glass cylinders graduated at 70 and 100 c.c., and one glass cylinder

No. 250. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CHEST

(As supplied to Sir H. M. Stanley, Emin Pasha, Military Expeditions Missionaries, etc.)



No. 250. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CHEST

Measurements, $15\frac{3}{4} \times 10\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$ in. Made of japanned sheet iron, air- and water-tight. Contains six 5 oz. and thirty $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz. glass-stoppered bottles of 'Tabloid,' 'Soloid,' and other fine products of B. W. & Co. in movable teak-wood tray. The lid (in two sections) is arranged to hold supplies of dressings, bandages, minor surgical instruments and other accessories. Weight, when fitted, about 40 lb., from ... £10 10 0 *to* £15 15 0

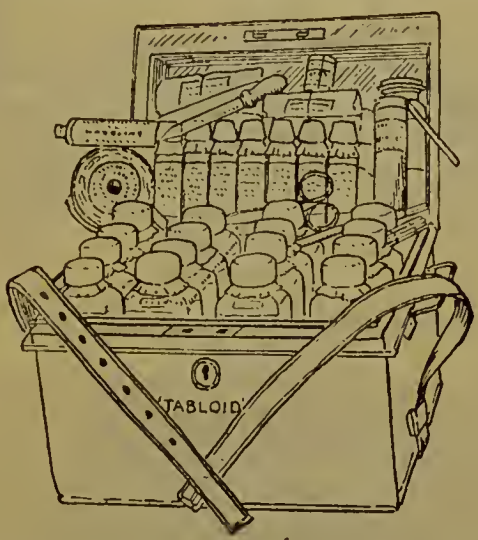
No. 251. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CHEST

(As supplied to the Jackson-Harmsworth Polar Expedition.)

Made in aluminium, fitted with forty $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz. unbreakable feather-weight bottles of 'Tabloid' Brand Products, etc. Weight, about 27 lbs. Measurements, design and contents as No. 250.

Approximate price £24 0 0

NO. 254. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CHEST (The Indian)



No. 254. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CHEST (THE INDIAN)

Measurements, $9\frac{1}{4} \times 7 \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ in. Made of japanned metal. Contains sixteen $1\frac{3}{4}$ oz. glass-stoppered bottles, and from six to eight 4 dr. phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand Products, instruments and sundry dressings. Weight, about 12 lb.

Approximate price £3 10 0

NO. 255. 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CHEST

Measurements, $10\frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ in. Contains eighteen $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz. glass-stoppered bottles of 'Tabloid,' 'Soloid' and other fine products of B. W. & Co., with tray for sundries and minor dressings.

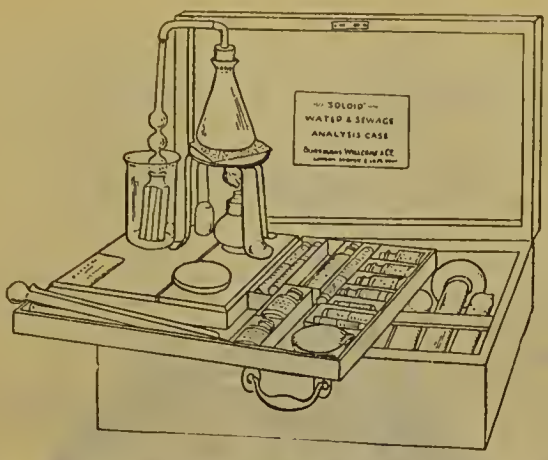
Approx. Price

In black japanned metal £4 4 0

Prices depend upon the equipment selected

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.'S GENERAL OFFICE BUILDINGS SHOWING ADDITIONS

The firm's London offices and warehouses now occupy buildings having a floor space of about forty thousand square feet, with a continuous street frontage of two hundred and twenty-five feet.



No. 502 'Soloid' Brand Water and Sewage Analysis Case (Registered)

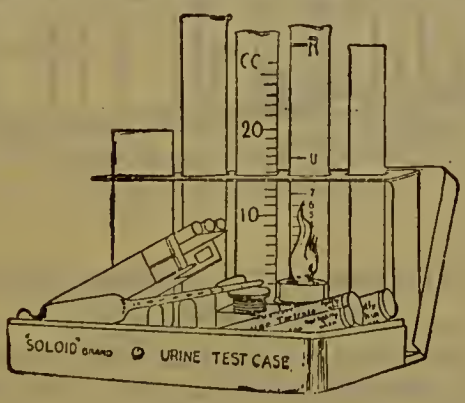
graduated up to 50 c.c., two 150 c.c. stoppered glass bottles, two boiling flasks, a special distillation apparatus with compact and efficient condenser for the estimation of ammonia, a spirit lamp, wire gauze, filter papers, report forms, etc.

In case of accident any part can be had separately.

Price, complete £3 3 0

No. 510. 'Soloid' Brand Urine Test Case (Registered)

In nickel-plated metal, can be carried as a pocket-case, the measurements being $5\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in. It contains a complete set of material for making an examination of urine, both qualitative and quantitative, for albumin, sugar, etc. The outfit includes an urinometer, Esbach's albuminometer, a graduated measure, test tubes, test papers, spirit lamp, filter papers, and



No. 510. 'Soloid' Brand Urine Test Case (Registered)

a good supply of the ever-ready 'Soloid' reagents, including Fehling's test, indigo test, picric acid, potassium ferrocyanide and citric acid.

Complete in Doeskin cover £1 5 0

Each portion of the apparatus can be obtained separately.

For fuller particulars of these and numerous other examples, see General Price List.

Chests and Cases (B. W. & Co.)—*continued*

Portable cases containing reagents and apparatus for the extemporaneous analysis of urine, water, sewage, etc. are issued under the 'Soloid' brand, also cases fitted with antiseptics.

Complete list sent on request

Analysis Cases, 'Soloid' Brand (*See pages* 80-81)

Antiseptic Cases, 'Soloid' Brand

Fitted with from four to eighteen containers of 'Soloid' Brand Products, etc.

Hypodermic Pocket-Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (*See pages* 70-72)

Medicine Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (*See pages* 74-79)

Cod Liver Oil and Malt Extract (*See* 'Kepler' Solution)

Cotton Wool, Pleated, Plain and Medicated, Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand

Dialysed Iron (*See* Wyeth)

Ear Drums, Artificial (Dr. Ward Cousins's Design)

A perfect protective to the inner ear. Made in four sizes.

Trade Mark 'ENULE' RECTAL SUPPOSITORIES

The word 'ENULE' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. To ensure the supply of these pure and reliable preparations, this brand should always be specified when ordering.

Prof. Caspari, in his *Treatise on Pharmacy*, says:—"The usual shape of rectal suppositories is that of a cone with a rounded apex, but the difficulty of readily introducing them into the rectum has led to the designing of a new shape by H. S. Wellcome of London, the great advantages of which become apparent when it is remembered that the bulbous end is inserted into the rectum, and that as soon as the greatest diameter has been passed, expulsion of the suppository is impossible by reason of the very contractile force of the sphincter muscle, which renders retention of the ordinary conical shape often so difficult."

REMEMBER THE TRADE MARK!

'Enule' BRAND—		DIRECTION
,, Belladonna Extract	gr. 1/4, gr. 1/2, and gr. 1	One as required.
,, Bismuth Subgallate	gr. 10	One as required.
,, Cocaine Hydrochloride	gr. 1/2	One as required.

Trade Mark **'Enule' Rectal Suppositories**—*continued*

'Enule' BRAND—

,, Glycerin (Anhydrous)	95%. Adults' size and Children's size	One as required.
,, 'Hazeline' Compound	Containing 'Hazeline' Extract of Hamamelis and Zinc Oxide	One as required.
,, 'Hemisine' (*Trade Mark*) ...	0.001 gm., equivalent to 1 c.c. (16 minims) of 'Hemisine' Solution (1 in 1,000)	One as required.
,, Lead and Opium		One as required.
℞ Plumbi Acetatis, ... gr. 3 Pulv. Opii, ... gr. 1		
,, Meat (Predigested)	Adults' size and Children's size Containing gr. 15 and gr. 8½ of concentrated peptone from choice fresh beef.	One as required.
,, Milk (Predigested)	Adults' size and Children's size Containing gr. 18 and gr. 10 of concentrated peptone from new milk.	One as required.
,, Morphine and Belladonna		One as required.
℞ Morphinæ Hydrochloridi, ... gr. ¼ Ext. Belladonnæ, ... gr. ½		
,, Morphine Hydrochloride	gr. 1/4, gr. 1/2, and gr. 1	One as required.
,, Opium Extract ...	gr. 1	One as required.
,, Quassin, Amorphous	gr. ½	One on each of at least twelve successive nights.
,, Quinine Bisulphate	gr. 5	One as required.
,, Santonin	gr. 3	One as required.
,, Soap Compound		One as required.
℞ Saponis Animalis, ... gr. 7 Sodii Sulphatis Exsicc., ... gr. 7		

Also various other products issued under the 'Enule' Brand

NOTE.—'Enule' Brand Rectal Suppositories must be stored in a cool and dry place.

'FAIRCHILD' DIGESTIVE PREPARATIONS
(*Trade Mark*)

	DOSE
Diazyme, an efficient diastatic essence	1 to 2 teaspoonfuls.

'Enzymol,' a surgical solvent and antiseptic
(*Trade Mark*)

(*Trade Mark*)

Glycerinum Pepticum, 12 min. will convert 2,000 grs. of egg albumin into peptone.	min. 10 to min. 60.
'Panopepton,' (*Trade Mark*) a food and food stimulant	A wineglassful as required.
'Pepsencia,' (*Trade Mark*) a solution of the essential organic ingredients of the gastric juice.	1 teaspoonful as required.
Pepsin (Fairchild) Powder or Scales, will digest 3,000 times its weight of egg albumin.	gr. 5 to gr. 10.
'Peptogenic Milk Powder,' (*Trade Mark*) for preparing 'humanised' milk.	As required.
'Zymine' (Ext. Pancreatis) (*Trade Mark*) the pure digestive ferment of the pancreas.	gr. 2 to gr. 5
'Zymine' Peptonising Tubes, (*Trade Mark*) for the preparation of pre-digested invalid foods.	As required.

Trade Mark 'Pepule' Brand Products

'Pepule' BRAND—	DOSE
* ,, Pepsin ... ... gr. 1, *sugar-coated*	1 or more.
,, ,, ... gr. 3 ,, ,,	1 or more.
,, Pepsin and 'Zymine' ,, ,,	1.
℞ Pepsini, ... gr. 2	
'Zymine,'... ... ... gr. 3	
,, Pepsin Bismuth and 'Zymine' ... ... *sugar-coated*	1 to 2.
℞ Pepsini, ... gr. 1-1/2	
Bismuthi Subnitratis, ... gr. 2	
'Zymine,' .. .. gr. 1-1/2	
* ,, 'Zymine' ... ... gr. 3, *sugar-coated* (*Trade Mark*)	1 to 2.
* ,, 'Zymine' Compound ,, ,, (*Trade Mark*)	1 to 3.
℞ 'Zymine,'... ... ... gr. 2	
Bismuthi Subnitratis, ... gr. 3	
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ, ... gr. 1/10	

Gauze, Medicated, Pleated, Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand

Glycerin 'Enule' Suppositories (*See* 'Enule')

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* BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co. have ceased to prepare 'Tabloid' products of the 'Fairchild' digestive ferments, and now supply 'Pepule' products of these ferments, which are prepared by FAIRCHILD BROS. AND FOSTER.

'Tabloid' is the trade mark of Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

'Pepule' is the trade mark of Fairchild Bros. and Foster.

Trade Mark 'HAZELINE' AND PREPARATIONS

REMEMBER THE TRADE MARK!

The various preparations of Witch Hazel that are offered as cheap substitutes for 'Hazeline' are often quite valueless.

		DOSE
'Hazeline' Brand of distilled *Hamamelis virginiana*	An anodyne and styptic fluid obtained by distillation from the fresh young twigs.	dr. 1 to dr. 3.
'Hazeline' Cream...	Combines the anodyne astringent properties of 'Hazeline' with the emollient action of 'Dartring' 'Lanoline.'	
"'Hazeline' Snow" (*Trade Mark*)	A non-greasy preparation, owing its astringent, soothing and healing properties to 50 per cent of 'Hazeline.'	
'Hazeline' Suppositories	Containing pure 'Hazeline'	One as required.
'Hazeline' Compound 'Enule' Suppositories	Containing Extract of Hamamelis, Zinc Oxide, and 'Hazeline'	One as required.

Also various other preparations issued under the 'Hazeline' Brand.

"Hemisine" (*Trade Mark*)

A preparation of an active principle of the supra-renal gland. (*See* 'Enule' 'Hemisine'; 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic 'Hemisine'; 'Soloid' 'Hemisine'; *and* 'Tabloid' 'Hemisine.')

HYPODERMIC APPARATUS

SYRINGES

All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe, The B. W. & Co.

Two sizes, min. 15 or min. 20.

Barrel, piston and nozzle consist entirely of glass; no leather, rubber or other packing employed; parts instantly separable for sterilisation.

Patent Hypodermic Syringes, The B. W. & Co.
Nickel-Plated. Two sizes, min 15 or min. 20.

In Solid Silver. Capacity, min. 20.

All-Glass Aseptic Serum Syringes, The B. W. & Co.
Working parts made entirely of glass, the needle being attached to the nozzle by a flexible rubber joint. Five sizes: 2 c.c., 3 c.c., 5 c.c., 10 c.c., or 20 c.c., each complete, with two needles, in metal case.

Nickel-plated Serum Syringes, The B. W. & Co.
Complete in metal case, with two platino-iridium needles, etc., capacity 5 c.c. or 10 c.c.

Needles, for dental, aural, and urethral uses, also for exploring, for eye irrigation, and for serum syringes. (*For particulars see General Price List*)

Hypodermic Pocket-Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (*See pages* 70-72.)

HYPODERMIC PRODUCTS, 'TABLOID' Brand

The word 'TABLOID' indicates that this brand of fine products is issued by B. W. & Co.

'Tabloid' Hypodermic Products accurately contain the stated weight of pure medicament. They are rapidly soluble, of uniform activity, and they keep perfectly. They simply require to be added to a suitable quantity of sterile water, contained in the barrel of the syringe. After gentle agitation, a fresh solution of definite strength is available for injection.

"They are very soluble and not at all irritating."—*Lancet.*

REMEMBER THE TRADE MARK!

The products of B. W. & Co., are prepared with materials of exceptional purity.

PREPARATION	STRENGTH	DOSE BY SUBCUTANEOUS INJECTION
'TABLOID' BRAND (Hypodermic)—		
,, Aconitine Nitrate ...	... gr. 1/640	gr. 1/640
,, Anæsthetic Compound (A) ...		As required.
℞ Cocainæ Hydrochloridi,	... gr. 1/10	
Morphinæ Hydrochloridi,	... gr. 1/50	
Sodii Chloridi, ...	... gr. 1/5	
Dissolve one in min. 110 of sterile water.		

Hypodermic Products, 'Tabloid' Brand —*continued*

PREPARATION	STRENGTH	DOSE BY SUBCUTANEOUS INJECTION
'TABLOID' BRAND (Hypodermic)—		
,, Anæsthetic Compound (B) ...		As required.
℞ Cocainæ Hydrochloridi, ...	gr. 1/5	
Morphinæ Hydrochloridi. ...	gr. 1/50	
Sodii Chloridi, ...	gr. 1/5	
Dissolve one in min. 110 of sterile water.		
,, Anæsthetic Compound (C) ...		As required.
℞ Eucainæ Hydrochloridi, ...	gr. 7/16	
Sodii Chloridi, ...	gr. 3-1/2	
One in 1 oz. of sterile water = 1 in 1,000 Eucaine Hydrochloride.		
,, Apomorphine Hydrochloride ...	gr. 1/20	gr. 1/20 to gr. 1/10
,, ,, ,, ...	gr. 1/15	
,, ,, ,, ...	gr. 1/10	
,, Apomorph. Hydrochloride ...	gr. 1/10	One
Strychnine Hydrochloride ...	gr. 1/60	
,, Atropine Sulphate	gr. 1/150	gr. 1/200 to gr. 1/100 (increased)
,, ,, ,, ...	gr. 1/100	
,, ,, ,, ...	gr. 1/60	
,, Caffeine Sodio-salicylate ...	gr. 1/2	gr. 1/2 to gr. 4
,, Cocaine Hydrochloride	gr. 1/10	gr. 1/10 to gr. 1/2
,, ,, ,, ...	gr. 1/6	
,, ,, ,, ...	gr. 1/4	
,, ,, ,, ...	gr. 1/2	
,, Codeine Phosphate	gr. 1/4	gr. 1/4 to gr. 2
,, Cotarnine Hydrochloride (Stypticine)	gr. 1/4	gr. 1/4 to gr. 1/2
,, Curare	gr. 1/12	gr. 1/12 to gr. 1/2
,, Digitalin	gr. 1/100	gr. 1/100 to gr. 1/30
,, Digitalin	gr. 1/100	One
Strychnine Sulphate	gr. 1/100	
,, Ergotinine Citrate	gr. 1/200	gr. 1/200 to gr. 1/50
,, ,, ,, ...	gr. 1/100	
,, Ergotinine Citrate	gr. 1/100	One
Morphine Sulphate	gr. 1/6	
,, Ergotinine Citrate	gr. 1/100	One
Strychnine Sulphate	gr. 1/20	
,, Eserine Salicylate	gr. 1/100	gr. 1/100 to gr. 1/25
,, Eucaine Hydrochloride	gr. 1/3	gr. 1/3 to gr. 2
	gr. 1	
,, Homatropine Hydrochloride ...	gr. 1/250	gr. 1/250 to gr. 1/20

PREPARATION	STRENGTH	DOSE BY SUBCUTANEOUS INJECTION
'TABLOID' BRAND (Hypodermic)—		
,, Hydrargyri Perchloridi ...	... gr. 1/60 gr. 1/30	gr. 1/60 to gr. 1/30
,, Hydrargyri Succinimidi	... gr. 1/5	gr. 1/6 to gr. 1/4
,, Hyoscine Hydrobromide	... gr. 1/200 gr. 1/100 gr. 1/75	gr. 1/200 to gr. 1/100 (increased)
,, Hyoscine Compound (A) ...	... ...	One
℞ Hyoscinæ Hydrobromidi,	... gr. 1/100	
Morphinæ Sulphatis,...	... gr. 1/6	
Atropinæ Sulphatis, ...	... gr. 1/180	
,, Hyoscine Compound (B) ...	... ...	One
℞ Hyoscinæ Hydrobromidi,	... gr. 1/100	
Morphinæ Sulphatis,	... gr. 1/4	
Atropinæ Sulphatis, ..	... gr. 1/150	
,, Hyoscyamine Sulphate ...	... gr. 1/80 gr. 1/20	gr. 1/200 to gr. 1/100 (increased)
,, Mercuric Chloride (*See Hydrarg. Perchlor.*)		
,, Mercuric Succinimide (*See Hydrarg. Succinimid.*)		
,, Morphine Bimeconate ...	... gr. 1/8	gr. 1/8 to gr. 1/4 (increased)
,, ,, ,, ...	... gr. 1/6	
,, ,, ,, ...	... gr. 1/4	
,, ,, ,, ...	... gr. 1/3	
,, Morphine Hydrochloride	... gr. 1/6	gr. 1/8 to gr. 1/4 (increased)
,, ,, ,,	... gr. 1/4	
,, ,, ,,	... gr. 1/3	
,, ,, ,,	... gr. 1/2	
,, Morphine Hydrochloride Atropine Sulphate ...	... gr. 1/6 ... gr. 1/70	One
,, Morphine Sulphate ...	... gr. 1/12	gr. 1/12 to gr. 1/4 increased)
,, ,, ,, ...	... gr. 1/8	
,, ,, ,, ...	... gr. 1/6	
,, ,, ,, ...	... gr. 1/4	
,, ,, ,, ...	... gr. 1/3	
,, ,, ,, ...	... gr. 1/2	
,, ,, ,, ...	... gr. 1	
,, Morphine Sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ · $\frac{1}{8}$ · $\frac{1}{6}$ · $\frac{1}{4}$ Atropine Sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{250}$ · $\frac{1}{200}$ · $\frac{1}{180}$ · $\frac{1}{150}$		One of required strength
,, Morphine Sulphate ... gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ · $\frac{1}{3}$ · $\frac{1}{2}$ Atropine Sulphate ... gr. $\frac{1}{120}$ · $\frac{1}{60}$ · $\frac{1}{100}$		One of required strength

Hypodermic Products, 'Tabloid' Brand—*continued*

PREPARATION	STRENGTH	DOSE BY SUBCUTANEOUS INJECTION
"TABLOID" BRAND (Hypodermic)—		
" { Morphine Sulphate ... / Strychnine Sulphate ..	... gr. 1/4 / ... gr. 1/60	One
" Morphine Tartrate ...	... gr. 1/4	gr. 1/8 to gr. 1/4
" Nitroglycerin (Trinitrin)	... gr. 1/250	gr. 1/250 to gr. 1/50
" Physostigmine Salicylate	... gr. 1/100	gr. 1/100 to gr. 1/25
" Picrotoxin	... gr. 1/60	gr. 1/100 to gr. 1/25
" Pilocarpine Nitrate ...	... gr. 1/10	gr. 1/20 to gr. 1/2
" " " ...	... gr. 1/6	
" " " ...	... gr. 1/3	
" " " ...	... gr. 1/2	
" Potassium Permanganate	... gr. 2	gr. 1 to gr. 3
" Quinine Bihydrochloride	... gr. 1, gr. 3, gr. 5	gr. 1 to gr. 3
" Quinine Bisulphate ...	... gr. 5	gr. 1 to gr. 3
" Quinine Hydrobromide...	... gr. 1/2	gr. 1/2 to gr. 2
" Sparteine Sulphate ...	... gr. 1/2	gr. 1/2 to gr. 1
" Strophanthin	... gr. 1/500	gr. 1/500 to gr. 1/100
" Strychnine Nitrate ...	... gr. 1/15	gr. 1/150 to gr. 1/10
" " " ...	... gr. 1/10	
" Strychnine Sulphate ...	... gr. 1/150	
" " " ...	... gr. 1/100	
" " " ...	... gr. 1/60	
" " " ...	... gr. 1/40	
" " " ...	... gr. 1/30	
" Stypticine (Cotarnine Hydrochloride)	gr. 1/4	gr. 1/4 to gr. 1/2
" Trinitrin (Nitroglycerin)	... gr. 1/250	gr. 1/250 to gr. 1/50

Also various other hypodermic products issued under the 'Tabloid' Brand.

For list of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products for Veterinary use, see General Price List.

Inhaler—

'Vereker' Chloride of Ammonium Inhaler.
Delivers neutral vapour of ammonium chloride.

REMEMBER THE TRADE MARK!

Verbal instructions are not safe. To prevent fraud, it is best to write prescriptions for original bottles.

PREPARATION AND STRENGTH	DOSE
'KEPLER' BRAND MALT EXTRACT	
A most reliable and highly-concentrated extract, prepared from the finest winter-malted barley. Its medicinal value depends not only on its high diastatic powers, but also on the albuminoids, phosphates, etc., which it contains.	Of all 'Kepler' Preparations, one teaspoonful to one tablespoonful.
Ditto with Beef and Iron	
Ditto with Cascara Sagrada Each fl. oz. contains Extract of Cascara Sagrada, gr. 5-3/4	
Ditto with Chemical Food (Phosphates Compound) Each fl. oz. contains: Iron Phosphate, gr. 2; Calcium Phosphate, gr. 3; Sodium Phosphate, gr. 1/4; Potassium Phosphate, gr. 1/4	
Ditto with Hæmoglobin	
Ditto with Hypophosphites Each fl. oz. contains: Calcium Hypophosphite, gr. 8; Potassium Hypophosphite, gr. 4; Sodium Hypophosphite, gr. 4	
Ditto with Iron and Quinine Citrate Each fl. oz. contains Iron and Quinine Citrate, gr. 7-1/2	
Ditto with Iron Iodide Each fl. oz. contains Iron Iodide, gr. 2	
Ditto with Iron Pyrophosphate Each fl. oz. contains Soluble Iron Pyrophosphate, gr. 4	
Ditto with Iron, Quinine, and Strychnine (*Easton*) Each fl. oz. contains: Iron Phosphate, gr. 1/2; Quinine Phosphate, gr. 3/8; and Strychnine Phosphate, gr. 1/64	

'Kepler' Malt Extract and Combinations—*continued*

PREPARATION AND STRENGTH	DOSE
'KEPLER' BRAND MALT EXTRACT	
Ditto with Pancreatin Each fl. oz. contains Pure Pancreatin, gr. 1 Ditto with Pepsin Each fl. oz. contains Pure Pepsin, gr. 1 Ditto with Peptone Each fl. oz. contains Pure Beef Peptone, gr. 16 Ditto with Phosphorus Each fl. oz. contains Pure Phosphorus, gr. 1/64	Of all 'Kepler' Preparations, one teaspoonful to one tablespoonful.
'KEPLER' SOLUTION (OF COD LIVER OIL IN MALT EXTRACT) The most easily assimilable form in which Cod Liver Oil can be administered. Agreeable in flavour, and most efficacious in use.	
Ditto with Chemical Food (Phosphates Compound) Each fl. oz. contains: Iron Phosphate, gr. 2; Calcium Phosphate, gr. 3; Sodium Phosphate, gr. 1/4; Potassium Phosphate, gr. 1/4	
Ditto with Hypophosphites Each fl. oz. contains: Calcium Hypophosphite, gr. 4; Potassium Hypophosphite, gr. 2; Sodium Hypophosphite, gr. 2	
Ditto with Iron Iodide Each fl. oz. contains Iron Iodide, gr. 2	
Ditto with Pancreatin Each fl. oz. contains pure Pancreatin, gr. 1	
Ditto with Phosphorus Each fl. oz. contains pure Phosphorus, gr. 1/64	

Also various other preparations issued under the 'Kepler' Brand.

'LANOLINE' AND PREPARATIONS

'Dartring'

Trade Mark

The **'Dartring' Brand** appears on all labels of the genuine original 'Lanoline' products.

'Dartring' 'Lanoline' is prepared by a special process from the highly-purified cholesterin fat of lambs' wool. Remarkably stable. Will not support germ life.

'Dartring' 'Lanoline' (Adeps Lanæ Hydrosus P.B.)
,, ,, Anhydrous (Adeps Lanæ P.B.)
,, ,, Ointment Base
,, ,, ,, ,, Anhydrous
,, ,, Cold Cream
,, ,, Pomade
,, ,, Shaving Cream
,, ,, Shaving Soap (*sticks*)
,, ,, Toilet (*collapsible tubes*)
,, ,, Toilet Powder
,, ,, Toilet Soap
,, ,, Ichthyol Soap
,, ,, Pine Tar Soap

Also various other preparations issued under the 'Dartring' Brand.

Lint, Pleated, Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand

Mallein (**'Wellcome'**) for diagnosis of Glanders, in phials containing 4 c.c. (*sufficient for two injections*)

Malt Extract (*See* 'Kepler')

Menthol Compound Plasters (B. W. & Co.)

Menthol Snuff (B. W. & Co.)—

An extremely effective and convenient combination of Ammonium Chloride, Menthol, Cocaine ($\frac{1}{6}$th per cent.), etc., issued in enamelled tins, after the manner of old-fashioned black and gold snuff boxes.

OPHTHALMIC PRODUCTS, 'TABLOID' Brand

The word 'TABLOID' indicates that this brand of fine products is issued by B. W. & Co.

'Tabloid' Ophthalmic products are minute in size and as thin as note-paper, extremely delicate in appearance, of accurate weight, and prepared with a perfectly innocuous basis. When placed on the conjunctiva these products dissolve immediately.

REMEMBER THE TRADE MARK!

The products of B. W. & Co. are prepared with materials of exceptional purity

Ophthalmic Products, 'Tabloid' Brand—*continued*

'TABLOID' BRAND (Ophthalmic)—		STRENGTH
,, T	Alum	gr. 1/250
,, X	Atropine Sulphate	gr. 1/600
,, A	,, ,, ...	gr. 1/200
,, B	Atropine Hydrobromide	gr. 1/200
	Cocaine Hydrochloride	gr. 1/200
,, C	Cocaine Hydrochloride	gr. 1/20
,, AA	,, ,, ...	gr. 1/50
,, BB	Dionin	0.0005 gramme
	Eserine (*See* Physostigmine)	
,, Y	Euphthalmine Hydrochloride ...	gr. 1/40
,, Z	Fluorescein	gr. 1/250
,, CC	'Hemisine' (*Trade Mark*)	0.0006 gramme
,, H	Homatropine Hydrochloride... ...	gr. 1/400
,, E	,, ,, ...	gr. 1/40
,, O	Homatropine Hydrochloride... ...	gr. 1/240
	Cocaine Hydrochloride	gr. 1/24
,, W	Homatropine Hydrochloride... ...	gr. 1/50
	Cocaine Hydrochloride	gr. 1/50
,, U	Hyoscine Hydrobromide	gr. 1/600
,, F	Physostigmine Salicylate	gr. 1/600
,, G	Physostigmine Salicylate	gr. 1/500
	Tropacocaine Hydrochloride... ...	gr. 1/100
,, K	Pilocarpine Nitrate	gr. 1/400
,, M	Pilocarpine Nitrate	gr. 1/500
	Cocaine Hydrochloride	gr. 1/200
,, U	Scopolamine Hydrobromide	gr. 1/600
,, L	Tropacocaine Hydrochloride... ...	gr. 1/30
,, R	Zinc Sulphate	gr. 1/250
,, DD	Zinc Sulphate	gr. 1/250
	Cocaine Hydrochloride	gr. 1/20

Also various other ophthalmic products issued under the 'Tabloid' Brand.

For list of 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic products for Veterinary use, see General Price List.

OPHTHALMIC PRODUCTS, 'SOLOID' Brand

'SOLOID' BRAND (Ophthalmic)—		
,, J	Corrosive Sublimate (*Hydrarg. Perchlor*)	gr. 1/1000

For other 'Soloid' Brand products, suitable for ophthalmic use, *see* pages 99 to 102.

'Phenofax' (*Trade Mark*) combination of 'Dartring' 'Lanoline,' 'Hazeline' and pure phenol (7 per cent.), presents the soothing, healing and antiseptic properties of these ingredients in a convenient form.

'Paroleine' (*Trade Mark*)—An odourless, colourless, tasteless oil, which forms a useful solvent for many of the remedies employed in treating diseases of the throat and nose.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS, 'TABLOID' Brand

The word 'TABLOID' indicates that this brand of fine products is issued by B. W. & Co.

'Tabloid' Photographic Chemicals provide pure chemicals in accurate quantities, ready for immediate use by simple solution without weighing or measuring. They enable the tourist to carry all the requisite materials for development, fixing, etc., with convenience, comfort, and safety. At home they save time and trouble. They are economical also, because they prevent waste. Sufficient solution only is made up for the work in hand, and, being freshly dissolved, the chemicals are always reliable and constant in action.

Developers

The developers are packed in cartons, each containing the 'Tabloid' reducing agent, and the 'Tabloid' Accelerator specially prepared for use with that reducing agent.

'TABLOID' BRAND (Photographic)—

,, Amidol Developer
,, Eikonogen Developer
,, Glycin Developer
,, Hydroquinone (Quinol) Developer
,, Metol Developer
,, Metol-Quinol Developer
,, Ortol Developer
,, Paramidophenol Developer
,, Pyro Developer
,, Pyro-Metol Developer (*Imperial Standard Formula*)
,, Pyro-Soda Developer (*Ilford Formula*)

Accessories

	STRENGTH
,, *Alkali*—	
'Tabloid' Sodium Carbonate	gr. 44
,, *Clearing and Hardening*—	
'Tabloid' Alum	gr. 10
'Tabloid' Alum and Citric Acid Compound (Chrome Alum, gr. 5, Citric Acid, gr. 5, Sodium Sulphite, gr. 20.)	
,, *Density Reducers*—	
'Tabloid' Ammonium Persulphate ...	gr. 11
'Tabloid' Potassium Ferricyanide ...	gr. 2
,, *Hypo Eliminator*—	
'Tabloid' Potassium Percarbonate ...	gr. 3
,, *Intensifier*—	
'Tabloid' Mercuric Iodide and Sodium Sulphite	

Photographic Chemicals, 'Tabloid' Brand—*continued*

'TABLOID' BRAND (Photographic)—

,, *Preservatives—*

'Tabloid' Potassium Metabisulphite ...	gr. 10
'Tabloid' Sodium Sulphite, Dried, gr. 5...	Equals gr. 10 of crystals

,, *Restrainers—*

'Tabloid' Potassium Bromide	gr. 1
'Tabloid' Ammonium Bromide	gr. 1
'Tabloid' Sodium Citrate...	gr. 1

Fixer

Tabloid' Sodium Thiosulphate ('Hypo'), Dried	Equals gr. 44 of crystals

Toners

Copper Ferrocyanide—

'Tabloid' Copper Ferrocyanide Toning Compound (*for toning bromide prints and lantern slides*).

Gold—

Packed in cartons containing sufficient for preparing six toning baths. For convenience, they may be ordered by their numbers, thus:—'Tabloid' Gold Toning B1, B2, etc.

'Tabloid' Gold Chloride, gr. 1/2, with Borax, gr. 15 (B1)

'Tabloid' Gold Chloride, gr. 1/2, with Sodium Bicarbonate, gr. 15, (B2)

'Tabloid' Gold Chloride, gr. 1/2, with Sodium Phosphate, gr. 15 (B3)

'Tabloid' Gold Chloride, gr. 1/2, with Sodium Tungstate, gr. 15 (B4)

'Tabloid' Gold Chloride, gr. 1/2, with Sodium Formate Compound (B5)

'Tabloid' Gold Chloride, gr. 1/2, with Sulphocyanide Compound (B6)

'Tabloid' Gold Chloride, gr. 1/2, with Thiosulphate Compound (*Combined Bath for toning and fixing P.O.P.*) (B10)

Platinum—

'Tabloid' Platinum Toning Compound (*for toning Matt. P.O.P.*)

'Tabloid' Chloroplatinite Toning Compound (*Venus Formula*).

Sensitiser

(for Carbon Tissue)

'Tabloid' Potassium Ammonium Chromate ...	gr. 24

Also various other photographic products issued under the 'Tabloid' Brand.

Photographic Exposure Record and Diary, Wellcome's

The most popular pocket book for photographers. Contains an ingenious calculator, which indicates the correct exposure under any condition with *one movement* only of *one scale*. Ruled pages for recording over 750 exposures; a complete diary for the year and numerous useful articles and tables.

Two Editions: Northern Hemisphere Edition for countries north of the Tropic of Cancer (about 20° N); Southern Hemisphere and Tropical Edition for countries south of the Tropic of Cancer:—Bound in Art Green Canvas, or in Red Buffing Grain, with wallet and pencil.

N.B.—Wellcome's Photographic Exposure Record and Diary is published annually in November.

'Pinol' (*Trade Mark*)—The distilled essence of the *Pinus Pumilio*.

'Salodent' (*Trade Mark*)—An aromatic, antiseptic fluid dentifrice.

'Saxin' (*Trade Mark*)—A delightful sweetening agent. Each gr. 1/4 is equivalent to a lump of best loaf sugar.

Serums—Antitoxic and Other—issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

The therapeutic use of the serum of animals immunised against bacteria and bacterial products has largely increased during recent years. In the case of diphtheria, reports prove that the antitoxin treatment has very markedly reduced the percentage of mortality. The high reputation of the 'Wellcome' Serums, produced in the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories, Brockwell Hall, London, S.E., is fully maintained, and the demand has now assumed very large proportions.

The following telegraphic code words have been adopted for the 'Wellcome' Serums: MURES for Diphtheria Antitoxic Serum, 2,000 units—if the 1,000 units strength be desired, "Mures 1,000 units" should be employed: if the high potency serums are required, the telegram should read "Mures 1,000 in 1 c.c." or "Mures 2,000 in 2 c.c.," etc., as the case may be. EPTO for Anti-streptococcus Serum, Polyvalent. SUNAT for Anti-tetanus Serum. NOMO for Anti-venom Serum. Thus a telegram reading "'Tabloid, London,' send six 'Mures'" would be understood to mean:—"Burroughs Wellcome & Co., London: Send six phials of Diphtheria Antitoxic Serum ('Wellcome') each containing 2,000 (Ehrlich-Behring) units."

Serums—*continued*

Diphtheria Antitoxic Serum, Liquid ('Wellcome'); in hermetically sealed phials:—

Phials containing 2,000 (Ehrlich-Behring) units
,, ,, 1,000 ,, ,, ,,

Do., High Potency:—

Phials containing	1,000	(Ehrlich-Behring)	units in	1 c.c.
,,	2,000	,,	,,	2 ,,
,,	3,000	,,	,,	3 ,,
,,	4,000	,,	,,	4 ,,
,,	5,000	,,	,,	5 ,,
,,	6,000	,,	,,	6 ,,
,,	8,000	,,	,,	8 ,,
,,	10,000	,,	,,	10 ,,

Anti-streptococcus Serum, Polyvalent, Liquid ('Wellcome'); in phials containing 10 c.c.

Anti-tetanus Serum:—

Liquid, in phials containing 10 c.c.

Dried, in tubes containing the equivalent of 10 c.c. of liquid serum.

Anti-Venom Serum, Liquid; in phials containing 10 c.c.

Mallein ('Wellcome'), for diagnosis of Glanders, in phials containing 4 c.c. (*sufficient for two injections*)

Serum Syringes. (*See* Hypodermic Apparatus)

'SOLOID' BRAND PRODUCTS

Trade Mark

The word 'SOLOID' indicates that this brand of ... products is issued by B. W. & Co. To ensure the supply of these pure and reliable preparations ... brand should always be specified when ordering.

Verbal instructions are not safe. To prevent fraud, it is best to write prescriptions for original bottles.

The series of 'Soloid' Brand products provides portable and reliable antiseptics, astringents, and anæsthetics, also convenient and accurate means of preparing stains for microscopic work and test solutions for water, sewage, or urine analysis.

REGISTERED

REGISTERED

To distinguish them from 'Tabloid' Brand products for internal use, 'Soloid' Brand products are made of a distinctly different shape, while to some (those of potent poisons) a harmless artificial colour is added as a further safeguard.

'SOLOID' BRAND—	STRENGTH
,, Alum	... gr. 10
,, Alum and Zinc Sulphate ...	of each gr. 15

'Soloid' Brand Products *continued*

'SOLOID' BRAND— STRENGTH

,, Alum and Zinc Compound (Strong)
℞ Aluminis, ... gr. 30
Zinci Sulphatis, ... gr. 15

,, Argenti Nitratis (*See Silver Nitrate*)

,, Boric Acid (*scented with Otto of Rose*) ... gr. 6

,, Boric Acid (*unscented*) ... ... gr. 15

,, Boric Acid and Zinc Sulphate (*scented with Otto of Rose*)
℞ Acidi Borici, ... gr. 6
Zinci Sulphatis, ... gr. 1/2

,, Carbolic Acid (Phenol) ... ... gr. 5, gr. 20, & gr. 60

,, 'Chinosol' { *By special arrangement with the Licensees* } gr. 1.75 and gr. 8.75

,, Cocaine Hydrochloride ... ... gr. 1/2, gr. 1 and gr. 5

,, Cocaine and Eucaine
℞ Cocainæ Hydrochloridi, ... gr. 1/2
Eucainæ Hydrochloridi, ... gr. 1/2

,, Corrosive Sublimate (*Ophthalmic*) ... ... gr. 1/1000

,, Corrosive Sublimate ... ... gr. 1.75
One in 4 oz. of water = 1 in 1,000 solution.

,, Corrosive Sublimate ... ... 0.5 gramme
One in 500 c.c. of water = 1 in. 1,000 solution.

,, Corrosive Sublimate ... ... gr. 8.75
One in a pint of water = 1 in 1,000 solution.

,, Corrosive Sublimate ... ... 1 gramme
One in 1,000 c.c. of water = 1 in 1,000 solution.

,, Corrosive Sublimate ... ... gr. 17.5
One in a quart of water = 1 in 1,000 solution.

,, Eucaine Hydrochloride ... ... gr. 1 & gr. 5

,, Ferric Chloride ... ... gr. 1
This product contains a small quantity of ammonium chloride as a vehicle. It represents the amount of Ferric Chloride contained in 40 minims of Solution of Ferric Chloride B.P.

,, 'Hemisine' (*Trade Mark*) ... ... 0.0012 gramme and 0.005 gramme
Presents the active principle of the supra-renal gland in a stable, soluble and convenient condition.

,, Hydrarg. Perchlor. (*See Corrosive Sublimate*)

,, Lead and Opium Lotion
℞ Plumbi Acetatis, ... gr. 2
Tinct. Opii,... ... ... min. 20

,, Lead Subacetate ... ... gr. 10.
Prepared from *basic* lead acetate, not from *normal* lead acetate.

'Soloid' Brand Products *-continued*

'SOLOID' BRAND— STRENGTH

,, L.G.B.
One in a pint of water = Solution of Corrosive Sublimate 1 in 1,000, as advised by the Local Government Board Memorandum, 1892.

,, Mercuric Potassium Iodide (*formerly known as* Iodic-Hydrarg.)... ... ... gr. 1.75
One in 4 fl. oz. of water = 1 in 1,000 solution. (Frequently known as Mercury Biniodide Solution.)

,, Mercuric Potassium Iodide (*formerly known as* Iodic-Hydrarg.)... ... ... gr. 4.37
One in 10 fl. oz. of water = 1 in 1,000 solution.

,, Mercuric Potassium Iodide (*formerly known as* Iodic-Hydrarg.)... ... ... gr. 8.75
One in a pint of water = 1 in 1,000 solution.

,, Nasal, Alkaline Compound

℞ Boracis, ... gr. 5
Sodii Chloridi, ... gr. 5

,, Nasal, Antiseptic and Alkaline Compound

℞ Sodii Bicarbonatis, ... gr. 5
Acidi Carbolici, ... gr. 1/2
Boracis, ... gr. 5

,, Nasal, 'Eucalyptia' Compound

℞ Sodii Bicarbonatis, ... gr. 8
Boracis, ... gr. 8
Sodii Benzoatis, ... gr. 1/3
Sodii Salicylatis, ... gr. 1/3
Eucalyptol, ... min. 1/6
Thymol, ... gr. 1/6
Menthol, ... gr. 1/12
Ol. Gaultheriæ, ... min. 1/12

,, Nasal, Phenol Compound

℞ Sodii Bicarbonatis, ... gr. 12
Acidi Carbolici, ... gr. 1-1/2
Sodii Chloridi, ... gr. 2

,, Nasal, Sodium Bicarbonate Compound

℞ Sodii Bicarbonatis, ... gr. 5
Boracis, ... gr. 5
Sodii Chloridi, ... gr. 5

,, Nasal, Sodium Bicarbonate Compound, Saccharated

℞ Sodii Bicarbonatis, ... gr. 5
Boracis, ... gr. 5
Sodii Chloridi, ... gr. 5
Sacchari Albi, ... gr. 5

,, Naso-Aural, Sodium Phosphate Compound

℞ Sodii Phosphatis, ... gr. 1/2
Sodii Sulphatis, ... gr. 5
Sodii Chloridi, ... gr. 3
Sodii Bicarbonatis, ... gr. 1
Potassii Phosphatis, ... gr. 1/2

'Soloid' Brand Products *continued*

'SOLOID' BRAND— STRENGTH

,, Naso-Pharyngeal Compound
℞ Sodii Chloridi, ... gr. 7
Boracis, ... gr. 2-1/2
Acidi Borici, ... gr. 3/4
Sodii Benzoatis, ... gr. 1/2
Menthol, ... gr. 1/50
Thymol, ... gr. 1/100
Cocainæ Hydrochloridi, ... gr. 1/6
Ol. Gaultheriæ, ... min. 1/20

,, Paraform ... ... gr. 5

,, Potassium Permanganate ... ... gr. 1 and gr. 5

,, Potassium Permanganate and Alum
℞ Potassii Permanganatis ... gr. 3
Aluminis, ... gr. 5

,, Protargol ... ... gr. 1 and gr. 4

,, Silver Nitrate... ... ... gr. 1 and gr. 5

,, Sodium Chloride, gr. 30 (for intravenous injection : two in a pint of sterile water at a temperature of 100° F.)

,, Sodium Chloride and Sodium Sulphate (for intravenous injection : two in a pint of sterile water at a temperature of 100° F.)—
℞ Sodii Chloridi, ... gr. 15
Sodii Sulphatis, ... gr. 15

,, Sodium Chloride Compound (for intravenous injection : two in a pint of sterile water at a temperature of 100° F.)—
℞ Sodii Chloridi, ... gr. 25
Sodii Sulphatis, ... gr. 1-1/4
Sodii Carbonatis, ... gr. 1-1/4
Sodii Phosphatis, ... gr. 1
Potassii Chloridi, ... gr. 1-1/2

,, Zinc Chloride... ... ... gr. 1 and gr. 5
(Prepared with Ammonium Chloride)

,, Zinc Permanganate ... ... gr. 1/8

,, Zinc Sulphate... ... ... gr. 1 and gr. 10

,, Zinc Sulphocarbolate ... ... gr. 2 and gr. 10

Also various other products issued under the 'Soloid' Brand

'SOLOID' BRAND PRODUCTS FOR TESTING PURPOSES, ETC.

For Urine Analysis

'SOLOID' BRAND—

,, Citric Acid ... ... gr. 1

,, Fehling's Test *(for preparing Fehling's Solution)*

,, Indigo Test for Sugar *(Sodium Nitrophenyl-propiolate, gr. 1/4)* ... ... gr. ¼

,, Picric Acid ... ... gr. 1

,, Potassium Ferrocyanide ... ... gr. 1

'Soloid' Brand Products for Testing Purposes, etc. *—continued*

For Water Analysis

"SOLOID" BRAND—	STRENGTH
,, Ammonium Chloride	0.00016 gm.
,, Barium Sulphide	0.6 gm.
,, Lead Acetate	0.0184 gm.
,, Oxalic Acid	0.6 gm.
,, Potassium Chromate	0.0065 gm.
,, Potassium Ferrocyanide	0.013 gm.
,, Potassium Iodide and Starch	
,, Potassium Nitrate	0.00144 gm.
,, Potassium Permanganate	...0.000395 gm.
,, Silver Nitrate...	0.0097 gm.
,, Soap	
,, Sodium Acid Sulphate	0.324 gm.
,, Zinc Dust	0.13 gm.

For Sewage Analysis

"SOLOID" BRAND—	
,, Oxalic Acid	0.0079 gm.
,, Potassium Permanganate	0.00395 gm.
,, Pyrogallic Acid	0.032 gm.
,, Sodium Hydroxide	0.13 gm.

'Soloid' Brand Test Indicators

"SOLOID" BRAND—

,, Indigo-Carmine
,, Lacmoid ...
,, Methyl-Orange
,, Phenolphthalein
,, Rosolic Acid ...

} One, in 10 c.c. of solvent forms the indicator of the terminations of reactions in volumetric analysis, etc.

,, Starch ... ... 0.5 gm.

Also other products for testing purposes issued under the 'Soloid' Brand

'Soloid' Brand Microscopic Stains

"SOLOID" BRAND—	
,, Bismarck Brown, pure	0.1 gm.
,, Borax Methylene Blue	
,, Eosin, pure	0.1 gm.
,, Eosin-methylene Blue (Louis Jenner's Stain)	0.05 gm.
,, Fuchsine, pure	0.1 gm.
,, Gentian Violet, pure...	0.1 gm.
,, Gram's Iodine Solution	15 c.c.
,, Hæmatoxylin (Delafield)	
,, Hæmatoxylin, pure	0.1 gm.

'Soloid' Brand Products for Testing Purposes, etc.—*continued*

'SOLOID' BRAND—	STRENGTH
,, Methylene Blue, pure	0.1 gm.
,, Methyl Violet, pure	0.1 gm.
,, Romanowsky Stain (Leishman's Powder) ...	0.015 gm.
,, Thionin Blue, pure	0.1 gm.

Strophanthus Tincture (B. W. & Co.) Prepared in accordance with the 1898 British Pharmacopœia, from carefully selected strophanthus seeds.

Suppositories (*See* 'Enule' Brand Rectal Suppositories, *pages* 84-85, *and* 'Hazeline' Suppositories, *page* 87).

Surgical Cerate, 'Wellcome' Brand—

This cerate, which contains 5 per cent. of the double cyanide of mercury and zinc, has marked antiseptic power, and is suitable as a first application to wounds. By simple washing, it is readily removed from those parts to which it is applied, thus facilitating the changing of dressings.

Surgical Dressings, Pleated, Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand.

Syringes (*See* Hypodermic Apparatus, *pages* 87-88).

Trade Mark 'TABLOID' BRAND PRODUCTS

The word 'TABLOID' indicates that this brand of fine products is issued by B. W. & Co. To ensure the supply of these pure and reliable preparations, this brand should always be specified when ordering.

Verbal instructions are not safe. To prevent fraud, it is best to write prescriptions for original bottles.

Under the 'Tabloid' Brand is ssued an immense variety of drugs and their combinations, all prepared from the purest ingredients, and divided into accurate doses with due regard to their therapeutic uses. They are much more condensed than their medicinal equivalent in ordinary (particularly the liquid) form; they require no weighing or measuring; accurate doses can be immediately administered; and they keep unchanged in any climate. 'Tabloid' preparations of unpleasant drugs are coated with a thin film of white sugar, readily soluble in the stomach, while those intended to act after leaving the stomach are coated with keratin, soluble only in the alkaline secretions of the intestine. Owing to their extreme portability, supplies may be comfortably carried in the waistcoat pocket, and doses taken regularly whilst following the usual routine of social, professional, or commercial life.

Tabloid ' Brand Products *continued*

TABLOID ' BRAND—	DOSE
,, Aconite Tincture, min. 1/4 and min. 1	1 frequently.
,, ,, ,, min. 5	1 to 3.
,, Aloes and Iron (B.P. Pill), gr. 4	1 to 2.
,, Aloes and Myrrh (B.P. Pill), gr 4	1 to 2.
,, Aloin, gr. 1/10	1 frequently.
,, ,, gr. 1/2	1 to 4.
,, Aloin Compound	1 to 2 after meals, or 1 to 3 at bed-time.
℞ Aloini, gr. 1/5 Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/60 Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. 1/8 Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ, gr. 1/16	
,, Ammoniated Quinine	1
Each contains quinine sulphate and ammonium bicarbonate to correspond with one fluid drachm of the official tincture.	
,, Ammonium Bromide, gr. 5	1 to 6.
,, ,, ,, gr. 10	1 to 3.
,, Ammonium Carbonate, gr. 3	1 to 3.
,, Ammonium Chloride, gr. 3	1 to 6.
,, ,, ,, gr. 5	1 to 4.
,, ,, ,, gr. 10	1 to 2.
,, Ammonium Chloride and Borax	1 as required.
,, Ammonium Chloride and Liquorice	1 as required.
℞ Ammonii Chloridi, gr. 3 Ext. Glycyrrhizæ, gr. 2	
,, Ammonium Chloride Compound	1 as required.
℞ Ammonii Chloridi, gr. 1 Potassii Chloratis, gr. 2 Pulv. Cubebæ, gr. 1/4 Ext. Glycyrrhizæ, gr. 1	
,, Antifebrin (Acetanilide), gr. 2	1 to 2.
,, ,, ,, gr. 5	1 (*in special cases*)
,, Antifebrin Compound	1
℞ Antifebrini (Acetanilidi P.B.), gr. 2 Caffeinæ Citratis, gr. 1 Camphoræ Monobromatæ, gr. 1	
,, Antimony, Tartarated, gr. 1/50	1 frequently.
,, Antipyrine (Phenazone), gr. 2-1/2	1 to 4, or more.
,, ,, ,, gr. 5	1 to 4.
,, ' Aol ' (*Trade Mark*), 0.3 gramme	2 or more.
,, Apomorphine Compound	1 as required.
℞ Apomorphinæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/50 Ammonii Chloridi, gr. 3 Ext. Glycyrrhizæ, gr. 1-1/2	

'Tabloid' Brand Products—*continued*

'TABLOID' BRAND— DOSE

,, Apomorphine Hydrochloride, gr. 1/50 ... 1 to 3 (*expectorant*).

,, Arsenical Compound ... ... 1 to 2.
℞ Acidi Arseniosi, ... gr. 1/100
Ferri Sulphatis Exsiccati, ... gr. 1
Calcii Sulphidi, ... gr. 1/4
Ext. Gentianæ, ... gr. 2

,, Arsenious Acid, gr. 1/100 ... ... 1 to 6.

,, ,, ,, gr. 1/50 ... ... 1 to 3.

,, ,, ,, gr. 1/20 ... ... 1.

,, Asafetida and Opium Compound ... ... 1 to 2.
℞ Asafetidæ, ... gr. 1
Camphoræ,... ... ... gr. 1
Pulv. Opii, ... gr. 1
Pulv. Piperis Nigri, ... gr. 1

,, Aspirin, gr. 5... ... ... 1 to 3.

,, Atropine, Sulphate, gr. 1/100 ... ... 1.

,, Belladonna Tincture, min. 1 ... ... 1 frequently.

,, ,, ,, min. 5 ... ... 1 to 3.

,, Benzoic Acid, gr. 5 ... ... 1 to 3.

,, Benzoic Acid Compound ... ... 1 as required.
℞ Acidi Benzoici, ... gr. 1/2
Codeinæ, ... gr. 1/10
Menthol, ... gr. 1/10
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ, ... gr. 1/10
Cocainæ Hydrochloridi,... ... gr. 1/40
Gummi Rubri, ... q.s.

,, Benzo-Naphthol, gr. 5 ... ... 1 to 2.

,, Beta-Naphthol, gr. 3 ... ... 1 to 3.

,, Beta-Naphthol Compound ... ... 1 to 4, or more.
℞ Beta-Naphthol, ... gr. 1
Carbonis Ligni, ... gr. 4
Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ, ... min. 1/2

,, Bismuth and Dover Powder... ... ... 1 to 6.
℞ Bismuthi Subnitratis, ... gr. 2-1/2
Pulv. Ipecac. c̄ Opio, ... gr. 2-1/2

,, Bismuth and Soda ... ... 1 to 4, or more.
℞ Bismuthi Subnitratis, ... gr. 2-1/2
Sodii Bicarbonatis, ... gr. 2-1/2

,, Bismuth Carbonate, gr. 5 ... ... 1 to 4.

,, Bismuth, Rhubarb and Soda ... ... 1 to 4, or more.
℞ Bismuthi Subnitratis, ... gr. 3
Pulv. Rhei, ... gr. 1
Sodii Bicarbonatis, ... gr. 2

,, Bismuth Salicylate (*physiologically pure*) gr. 5 ... ... 1 to 4.

,, Bismuth Subgallate, gr. 5 ... ... 1 to 4.

,, Bismuth Subnitrate, gr. 5 ... ... 1 to 4.

,, ,, ,, gr. 10 ... ... 1 to 2.

,, Blaud (Pil. Ferrugin.), *representing* 20 % *of Ferrous Carbonate*, gr. 4... ... ... 1 to 4.

,, ,, gr. 8... ... ... 1 to 2.

'Tabloid' Brand Products—*continued*

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE
,, Blaud Pill and Aloin	1 to 4.
℞ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud), ... gr. 4 (= 20 % Ferri Carbonatis)	
Aloini, ... gr. 1/20	
,, Blaud Pill and Arsenic	1 to 4.
℞ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud), ... gr. 4 (= 20 % Ferri Carbonatis)	
Acidi Arseniosi, ... gr. 1/64	
,, Blaud Pill and Cascara	1 to 4.
℞ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud), ... gr. 4 (= 20 % Ferri Carbonatis)	
Ext. Cascaræ Sagradæ,... ... gr. 1/2	
,, Blaud Pill Compound	1.
℞ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud), ... gr. 10 (= 20 % Ferri Carbonatis)	
Pulv. Capsici, ... gr. 1/4	
Aloini, ... gr. 1/30	
Strychninæ, ... gr. 1/30	
Acidi Arseniosi, ... gr. 1/30	
,, Blaud Pill with Arsenic and Strychnine ...	1 to 4.
℞ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud), ... gr. 5 (= 20 % Ferri Carbonatis)	
Acidi Arseniosi, ... gr. 1/100	
Strychninæ, ... gr. 1/100	
,, Blue Pill, gr. 4	1 to 2.
,, Blue Pill and Rhubarb Compound, of each, gr. 2-1/2	1 to 2.
,, Blue Pill, Colocynth and Hyoscyamus ...	1 to 2.
℞ Pil. Hydrargyri, ... gr. 2	
Pil. Colocynth. et Hyoscyami,... gr. 4	
,, Bone Medulla, gr. 5	1 or more.
,, Borax, gr. 5	1 to 4, or more.
,, Boric Acid, gr. 5	1 to 3.
,, Bromides Compound	1 to 6.
℞ Sodii Bromidi, ... gr. 2	
Strontii Bromidi, ... gr. 2	
Ammonii Bromidi, ... gr. 1	
Sodii Arsenatis, ... gr. 1/60	
,, Butyl-Chloral Hydrate and Gelsemine ...	1.
℞ Butyl-Chloral Hydratis, ... gr. 3	
Gelseminæ Hydrochloridi, ... gr. 1/200	
,, Caffeine Citrate, gr. 2	1 to 5.
,, Caffeine Citrate Effervescent, B.P., gr. 60...	1 to 2.
,, Caffeine Compound	1 to 4.
℞ Caffeinæ, ... gr. 1	
Antipyrini (Phenazoni), ... gr. 3	
,, Calcium Carbonate Compound	1 to 4 before meals, or 1 occasionally
℞ Calcii Carb. Præcipitati,... ... gr. 3-1/2	
Magnesii Carbonatis, ... gr. 2-1/2	
Sodii Chloridi, ... gr. 1	
,, Calcium Sulphide, gr. 1/4	1 to 4.
,, ,, ,, gr. 1/2	1 to 2.
,, ,, ,, gr. 1	1.

'Tabloid' Brand Products—*continued*

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE
,, Calomel, gr. 1/10, gr. 1/6, gr. 1/4, or gr. 1/2 ...	1, repeated.
,, ,, gr. 1 ...	1 to 5.
,, ,, gr. 2 ...	1 to 3.
,, ,, gr. 3 ...	1 to 2.
,, ,, gr. 5 ...	1.
,, Calomel and Creosote	1 to 5.
℞ Hydrarg. Subchloridi, ... gr. 1/6	
Creosoti, ... min. 1	
,, Calomel and Jalap	1 to 4.
℞ Hydrarg. Subchloridi, ... gr. 1	
Pulv. Jalapæ, ... gr. 3	
,, Calomel and Opium	1.
℞ Hydrarg. Subchloridi, ... gr. 1	
Pulv. Opii, ... gr. 1/2	
,, Calomel and Piperine, of each. gr. 1/2 ...	1 repeated.
,, Calomel (gr. 1/2), and Sodium Bicarbonate (gr. 2-1/2)	1 or more.
,, Calomel (gr. 1), and Sodium Bicarbonate (gr. 5)	1 or more.
,, Camphor Comp. Tinct., min. 2	1 frequently.
,, ,, ,, ,, min. 5	1 frequently.
,, ,, ,, ,, min. 15	1 to 4.
,, Camphor Essence (Saturated)	2 to 3.
,, Cannabis Indica Tincture, min 5	1 to 3.
,, Capsicum Tincture, min. 1	1 frequently.
,, ,, ,, min. 5	1 to 3.
,, Carbolic Acid (Phenol) gr. 1/4 (*for the throat*)	1 as required
,, ,, ,, ,, gr. 1/2	1 as required
,, Carlsbad Salt Effervescent Artificial ...	1 or more as desired.
,, Cascara Sagrada Extract, gr. 1	1 or more.
,, ,, ,, ,, gr. 2	1 to 4.
,, ,, ,, ,, gr. 3	1 to 3.
,, ,, ,, ,, gr. 4	1 to 2.
,, ,, ,, ,, gr. 5	1 as required
,, Cascara and Gentian Compound	1 to 3.
℞ Ext. Cascaræ Sagradæ,... ... gr. 2	
Ext. Nucis Vomicæ, ... gr. 1/5	
Ext. Belladonnæ, ... gr. 1/10	
Ext. Gentianæ, ... gr. 1	
Capsicini, ... gr. 1/10	
,, Cascara Compound	1 to 4.
℞ Ext. Cascaræ Sagradæ,... ... gr. 1	
Ext. Euonymi Sicci, ... gr. 1/2	
Iridini, ... gr. 1/2	
Ext. Nucis Vomicæ ... ... gr. 1/16	
Ext. Hyoscyami Viridis, ... gr. 1/3	
,, Castor Oil, min. 5	1 or more.

'Tabloid' Brand Products—*continued*

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE
,, Cathartic Compound...	1 to 2.
℞ Ext. Colocynth. Compositi, ... gr. 1-1/3 Hydrarg. Subchloridi, ... gr. 1 Ext. Jalapæ, ... gr. 1 Pulv. Cambogiæ, ... gr. 1/4	
,, Cerebrin, gr. 5	1 or more.
,, Cerium Oxalate, gr. 5	1 to 2.
,, Chalk, Aromatic Powder, with Opium, gr. 5	2 to 4, or more.
,, Charcoal (*Pure Willow*), gr. 5	1 or more as required.
,, Chemical Food (Phosphates Compound), dr. 1/2	1 or more.
Containing the combined Phosphates of Iron, Calcium, Sodium, and Potassium, equivalent to 1/2 drachm of standard Compound Syrup of Phosphates.	
,, Chemical Food (Phosphates Compound), dr. 1	1 or more.
Equivalent to 1 drachm of Standard Compound Syrup of Phosphates.	
,, 'Chinosol,' gr. 5 *(By special arrangement with the Licensees)*	1.
,, Chloralamide, gr. 5	1 to 6.
,, Chloral Hydrate, gr 5	1 to 4.
,, ,, ,, gr. 10	1 to 2.
,, Cinchona Tincture, min. 30...	1 to 2.
,, Cinchona Compound Tincture, min. 30 ...	1 to 2.
,, Citric Acid, gr. 5	1 to 4.
Cocaine Hydrochloride. *(See 'Soloid' Brand Products)*	
,, Cocaine Compound with Potassium Chlorate and Borax (Voice)	1 occasionally.
,, Codeine, gr. 1/4	1 to 4, or more.
,, ,, gr. 1/2	1 to 4.
,, Codeine and Nux Vomica	1 to 2.
℞ Codeinæ Phosphatis, ... gr. 1 Ext. Nucis Vomicæ, ... gr. 1/4	
,, 'Coffee-Mint'	1 to 4, or more.
℞ Sodii Bicarbonatis, ... gr. 3 Ammonii Bicarbonatis, ... gr. 1/16 Ext. Coffeæ, ... gr. 1/2 Cerii Oxalatis, ... gr. 1/4 Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ, ... q.s.	
,, Colchicum Compound	1 to 2.
℞ Ext. Colchici, ... gr. 1/2 Acidi Salicylici, ... gr. 3	

'Tabloid' Brand Products—*continued*

'TABLOID' BRAND—

	DOSE
,, Colchicum Extract, gr. 1/2	1 to 2.
,, Colocynth and Hyoscyamus (B.P. Pill), gr. 4	1 to 2.
,, Colocynth Compound (B.P. Pill), gr. 4 ...	1 to 2.
,, Cotarnine Hydrochloride (Stypticine), gr. 3/4	1, repeated.
,, Cretæ Arom. cum Opio, Pulv., gr. 5 ...	2 to 4, or more.
,, Cubeb and Belladonna, *Effervescent* ...	1 as required.
℞ Pulv. Cubebæ, ... gr. 1/2 Ext. Belladonnæ,... ... ... gr. 1/20	
,, Cubeb Compound	1 as required.
℞ Oleo-resinæ Cubebæ, ... gr. 1/4 Ammonii Chloridi, ... gr. 1/2 Glycyrrhizini, ... gr. 1/4	
,, Didymin (Testicular Substance), gr. 5 ...	1 to 4.
,, Digitalin, gr. 1/100	1 to 3.
,, Digitalis Tincture, min. 1	1 frequently.
,, ,, ,, min. 5	1 to 3.
,, Dover Powder (Ipecacuanha with Opium), gr. 1/4	1 frequently.
,, Dover Powder (Ipecacuanha with Opium), gr. 5	1 to 3.
,, Easton Syrup (Iron Phosphate with Quinine and Strychnine), ... dr. 1/2	1 to 2.
,, ,, ,, dr. 1	1.

EFFERVESCENT PRODUCTS, 'TABLOID' BRAND

In addition to Cubeb and Belladonna, Mineral Water Salts (*see page* 117), and Thirst Quencher, the following preparations for producing effervescing draughts of the various drugs are issued:—

'TABLOID' BRAND—

,, Caffeine Citrate Effervescent, B.P., gr. 60.. 1 to 2.
Each contains approximately gr. 2 of Caffeine Citrate.

,, Lithium Citrate Effervescent, B.P., gr. 60 1 to 2.
Each contains approximately gr. 3 of Lithium Citrate.

,,*Lithium Citrate, gr. 5, *Effervescent* ... 1 to 2.

,, Lithium Citrate and Sodium Sulphate Effervescent ... ... 1 to 2.

,, Magnesium Citrate (True) Effervescent, gr. 60 ... ... 1 to 3.

,, Magnesium Sulphate Effervescent, B.P., gr. 60 ... ... 1 to 4.
Each represents gr. 30 of Magnesium Sulphate.

'Tabloid' Brand Products—*continued*

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE
,, Magnesium Sulphate Compound Effervescent	1 to 4.
,,*Piperazine, gr. 5, *Effervescent*	1 to 2.
,,*Potassium Citrate, gr. 15, *Effervescent* ...	1 to 3.
,, Quinine Bisulphate and Potassium Citrate, *Effervescent*	1 to 2, repeated as necessary.
,, Sodium Phosphate Effervescent, B.P., gr. 60 ... ... Each represents gr. 30 of Sodium Phosphate.	1 or more.
,,*Sodium Salicylate, gr. 5, *Effervescent* ...	1 or more.
,, Sodium Sulphate Compound Effervescent	1 to 2.
,, Sodium Sulphate Effervescent, B.P., gr. 60 Each represents gr. 30 of Sodium Sulphate.	1 or more.
,, Three Bromides Effervescent	1 to 2.
,, Elaterin, gr. 1/40	1 to 4.
,, Ergotin (Ergot Extract, B.P.), gr. 1 ...	1 to 4, or more.
,, ,, ,, ,, gr. 2	1 to 4.
,, ,, ,, ,, gr. 3	1 to 3.
,, Ergotin and Strychnine ... ... R Ergotini (Ext. Ergotæ P.B.), ... gr. 3 Strychninæ Sulphatis, ... gr. 1/30	1 to 2.
,, Erythrol Tetranitrate (Tetranitrin) gr. 1/4...	1 to 4.
,, ,, ,, gr. 1/2...	1 to 2.
,, ,, ,, gr. 1 ...	1.
,, Euonymin (Euonymus Dry Extract, B.P.) gr. 1/8	1 to 4, or more.
,, ,, ,, ,, gr. 1/2	1 to 4.
,, Exalgin, gr. 2...	1 to 2.
,, Fellis Bovini Purificati, gr. 4	1 to 4.
,, Fellis Porcini Purificati, gr. 4	1 to 4.
,, Ferric Chloride, min. 10 ... ... One represents the amount of ferric chloride contained in min. 10 of Tincture of Ferric Chloride, B.P. This product contains a small quantity of ammonium chloride as a vehicle.	1.
,, Ferruginous. (*See Blaud*)	
,, Ferrum. (*See Iron*)	

* The weights stated are those of the therapeutic agents apart from the effervescent adjuvants; they do not refer to the total weights of the 'Tabloid' products as in the case of the official preparations.

'Tabloid' Brand Products—*continued*

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE
,, 'Forced March' ... ... Containing the combined active principles of Kola Nut and Coca Leaves.	1 every hour, if required.
,, Galbanum Compound (Asafetida Compound) B.P. Pill, gr. 4	1 to 2.
,, Gelsemium Tincture, min. 5...	1 to 3.
,, Gentian and Soda Compound ... ... ℞ Sodii Bicarbonatis, ... gr. 3 Ammon. Carb. equivalent to Spt. Ammon. Arom., ... min. 3 Inf. Gentianæ Comp., ... fl.dr. 2-1/2	1 to 4, or more.
,, Ginger Essence (B.P. '85), min. 5	1 to 4.
,, ,, ,, min. 10... ...	1 to 2.
,, Glycerophosphates Compound, dr. 1/2 ... Containing the combined glycerophosphates of Calcium, Sodium, Potassium, Magnesium, and Iron, with Pepsin, Diastase, Ignatia Amara, and Kola, equivalent to drachm 1/2 [1.8 c.c.] of Syrup of Glycerophosphates.	1 to 8.
,, Gregory Powder (*Rhubarb Compound Powder*), gr. 5	1 to 4, or more.
,, Grey Powder, gr. 1/4, gr. 1/3, or gr. 1/2 ...	1, repeated.
,, ,, ,, gr. 1	1 to 5.
,, ,, ,, gr. 2	1 to 3.
,, ,, ,, gr. 3	1 to 2.
,, ,, ,, gr. 5	1.
,, Grey Powder and Dover Powder, of each, gr. 1/2	1 to 5, or more.
,, Grey Powder and Dover Powder, of each, gr. 1	1 to 5.
,, Grey Powder and Opium ... ... ℞ Hydrarg. c̄ Cretâ, ... gr. 1 Pulv. Opii, ... gr. 1/6	1 to 5.
,, Grey Powder (gr. 1/2), and Sodium Bicarbonate (gr. 2-1/2)	1, repeated.
,, Grey Powder (gr. 1), and Sodium Bicarbonate (gr. 5)	1 to 5.
,, Grey Powder, Opium and Quinine... ... ℞ Hydrargyri cum Cretâ,... ... gr. 1-1/2 Extracti Opii, ... gr. 1/3 Quininæ Sulphatis, ... gr. 1-1/2	1 to 3.
,, Guaiacol Carbonate, gr. 5	1 to 2, increased.
,, Guaiacum and Quinine Compound ... ... ℞ Guaiaci Resinæ, ... gr. 2 Sulphuris, ... gr. 2 Quininæ Salicylatis, ... gr. 1/2	1 to 4.

'Tabloid' Brand Products *—continued*

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE
,, Guaiacum and Sulphur	1 to 4.
℞ Guaiaci Resinæ, ... gr. 3 Sulphuris Præcipitati, ... gr. 3	
,, Guaiacum Resin, gr. 5	1 to 3.
,, 'Hemisine' (*Trade Mark*) 0.0003 gramme... Presents the active principle of the supra-renal gland in a stable, soluble and convenient condition.	1.
,, Hydrarg. Coloc. cum Hyoscy. *(See Blue Pill, Colocynth and Hyoscyamus)*	
,, Hydrarg. cum Cretâ. (*See Grey Powder*)	
,, Hydrarg. Iodidi Flavi, gr. 1/8	1.
,, Hydrarg. Iodidi Rubri, gr. 1/20	1.
,, ,, ,, ,, gr. 1/16	1.
,, Hydrarg. Iodidi Viridis, gr. 1/8	1 to 4, increased.
,, Hydrargyri Perchloridi (*Mercuric Chloride*), gr. 1/100...	1 to 4, or more.
,, ,, ,, gr. 1/16 ...	1.
,, Hydrargyri Perchloridi (gr. 1/32), et Potassii Iodidi (gr. 2-1/2)	1 to 2.
,, Hydrargyri Perchloridi (gr. 1/16), et Potassii Iodidi (gr. 5)	1.
,, Hydrarg. Subchlor. (*See Calomel*)	
,, Hydrarg. Subchlor. Comp. (*Plummer Pill*), gr. 4	1 to 2.
,, Hydrastine Compound	1 to 3, repeated
℞ Hydrastinæ Hydrochloridi, ... gr. 1/4 Ext. Ergotæ (Ergotini) P.B., ... gr. 1/2 Cannabinæ Tannatis, ... gr. 1/2	
,, Hydrastine Compound and Stypticine ...	1 to 3, repeated
℞ Hydrastinæ Hydrochloridi, ... gr. 1/4 Ext. Ergotæ (Ergotini) P.B., ... gr. 1/2 Cannabinæ Tannatis, ... gr. 1/2 Cotarninæ Hydrochloridi (Stypticini), gr. 1/4	
,, Hydrastine Hydrochloride, gr. 1/4	1 to 4, repeated
,, Hyoscyamus Tincture, min. 10	1 to 4, or more.
,, Hypophosphites Compound, gr. 1-1/2 ... Containing gr. 1-1/2 of the combined Hypophosphites of Calcium, Potassium, Sodium, Manganese, Iron and Quinine, with gr. 1/128 of Hypophosphite of Strychnine, equivalent to 1/2 fluid drachm of standard Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.	1 to 2.

'Tabloid' Brand Products —*continued*

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE
,, Hypophosphites Compound, gr. 3 ... ... Equivalent to 1 fluid drachm of standard Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites (containing gr. 1/64 of Hypophosphite of Strychnine)	1.
,, Ichthyol, gr. 2-1/2	1 to 4.
,, Ipecacuanha and Tartarated Antimony, of each, gr. 1/100	1, frequently.
,, Ipecacuanha Powder, gr. 1/10	1, frequently.
,, ,, ,, gr. 5	1, every hour, 3 to 6 (*emetic*).
,, Ipecacuanha Deprived of its Emetic Principles, gr. 5	1 to 4, or more.
,, Ipecacuanha Wine, min. 5	2 to 4, or more (*expectorant*)
,, Ipecacuanha with Opium (Dover Powder), gr. 1/4	1, frequently.
,, Ipecacuanha with Opium (Dover Powder), gr. 5	1 to 3.
,, Ipecacuanha with Squill (B.P. Pill), gr. 4 ...	1 to 2.
,, Iridin Compound	1 to 2.
℞ Iridini, ... gr. 2 Ext. Hyoscyami Viridis, ... gr. 1/2 Pil. Rhei Comp., ... gr. 1-1/2	
,, Iron and Arsenic Compound	1 to 3.
℞ Ferri Hypophosphitis, ... gr. 2 Quininæ Bisulphatis, ... gr. 1 Acidi Arseniosi, ... gr. 1/50 Strychninæ Sulphatis, ... gr. 1/50 Saccharini, ... gr. 1/100	
,, Iron and Quinine Citrate, gr. 3	1 to 3.
,, Iron and Strychnine Phosphates	1.
℞ Ferri Phosphatis, ... gr. 1 Strychninæ Phosphatis, ... gr. 1/32	
,, Iron, Arsenic and Digitalin...	1 to 3.
℞ Ferri Phosphatis Solubilis, ... gr. 3 Acidi Arseniosi, ... gr. 1/100 Digitalini, ... gr. 1/100	
,, Iron Citrate Compound	1 to 3.
℞ Ferri et Ammonii Citratis, ... gr. 3 Quininæ Sulphatis, ... gr. 1 Acidi Arseniosi, ... gr. 1/60	
,, Iron Glycerophosphate, gr. 3	1 to 2.
,, Iron Phosphate and Iron Hypophosphite ...	1 to 3.
℞ Ferri Phosph. Solubilis,... ... gr. 2 Ferri Hypophosph. Solubilis, ... gr. 1	
,, Iron Phosphate with Quinine and Strychnine. (*See Easton*)	
,, Iron Pill. (*See Blaud*)	

'Tabloid' Brand Products—*continued*

'TABLOID' BRAND— DOSE

,, Iron, Reduced, gr. 2 ... ... 1 to 3.

,, Iron Sulphate, Dried, gr. 3 ... ... 1.

,, Iron Valerianate, gr. 1 ... ... 1, or more.

,, Jalap, gr. 5 ... ... 1 to 4.

,, Juniper Oil, min. 5 ... ... 1.

,, Kino Compound Powder, gr. 5 ... ... 1 to 4.

,, Kissingen Salt, Effervescent, Artificial ... 1 or more as required.

,, Krameria and Cocaine ... ... 1 occasionally.

℞ Ext. Krameriæ, ... gr. 1
Cocainæ Hydrochloridi, ... gr. 1/20

,, Laxative Vegetable ... ... 1 to 3.

℞ Ext. Colocynthidis Compositi, gr. 1
Ext. Jalapæ, ... gr. 1/2
Resinæ Podophylli, ... gr. 1/4
Leptandrini, ... gr. 1/2
Ext. Hyoscyami Viridis, ... gr. 1/4
Ext. Taraxaci, ... gr. 1/4
Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ, ... q.s.

,, Lead with Opium (B.P. Pill), gr. 4 ... 1.

,, Liquorice Compound Powder ... ... 2 to 4.
One represents gr. 30.

,, Lithium Benzoate Compound ... ... 1 to 4, or more.

℞ Lithii Benzoatis, ... gr. 3
Sulphuris Præcipitati, ... gr. 2
Quininæ Salicylatis, ... gr. 1/3

,, Lithium Carbonate, gr. 2 ... ... 1 to 3.

,, Lithium Citrate, gr. 5 (*Effervescent*) ... 1 to 2.

,, Lithium Citrate Effervescent B.P., gr. 60 ... 1 to 2.
Each contains about 3 grs. of Lithium Citrate.

,, Lithium Citrate and Sodium Sulphate, *Effervescent* ... ... 1 to 2.

℞ Lithii Citratis, ... gr. 5
Sodii Sulphatis, ... gr. 30

,, Livingstone Rouser ... ... 1 to 3.

℞ Pulv. Jalapæ, ... gr. 1-1/2
Hydrargyri Subchloridi, ... gr. 1
Pulv. Rhei,... ... ... gr. 1-1/2
Quininæ Bisulphatis, ... gr. 1

,, Magnesium Carbonate Compound ... ... 1 to 4.

℞ Magnesii Carbonatis, ... gr. 2
Potass. Bicarbonatis, ... gr. 2
Sodii Bicarbonatis, ... gr. 2
Sodii Chloridi, ... gr. 3

,, Magnesium Citrate (*True*) Effervescent, gr. 60 ... ... 1 to 3.

,, Magnesium Sulphate Effervescent, B.P., gr. 60 ... ... 1 to 4.
Each represents gr. 30 of Magnesium Sulphate.

'Tabloid' Brand Products—*continued*

'TABLOID' BRAND— DOSE

,, Magnesium Sulphate Compound, Effervescent (*Improved 'Mistura Alba'*) ... ... 1 to 4.
℞ Magnesii Sulphatis, ... gr. 15
Sodii Sulphatis, ... gr. 15
Magnesii Carbonatis, ... gr. 5
Tinct. Zingiberis, ... min. 12

,, Magnesium Sulphite, gr. 5 ... ... 1 frequently.

,, Manganese Citrate (*Soluble*), gr. 3 ... ... 1 to 3.

,, Manganese Citrate (*Soluble*), gr. 5... ... 1 to 2.

,, Manganese Dioxide, gr. 2 ... ... 1 to 5.

,, Manganese and Iron Citrate (*Soluble*), gr. 3 1 to 3.

,, Manganese and Iron Citrate (*Soluble*), gr. 5 1 to 2.

,, Manganese and Iron Citrate with Quinine (*Soluble*), gr. 3 ... ... 1 to 3.
Each contains Quinine, approximately gr. 1/2.

,, Manganese and Iron Citrate with Quinine (*Soluble*), gr. 5 ... ... 1 to 2.
Each contains Quinine, gr. 3/4.

,, Manganese and Iron Citrate with Strychnine (*Soluble*), gr. 1 ... ... 1 to 3.
Each contains Strychnine, gr. 1/100.

,, Manganese and Iron Phosphate (*Soluble*), gr. 3... ... ... 1 to 3.

,, Manganese and Iron Phosphate (*Soluble*), gr. 5... ... ... 1 to 2.

,, Medulla (*Bone*), gr. 5 ... ... 1 or more.

,, Menthol, gr. 1/8 ... ... 1 repeated.

,, ,, gr. 1/4 ... ... 1 repeated.

,, Menthol Compound ... ... 1 to 4.
℞ Menthol, ... gr. 1/2
Sodii Bicarbonatis, ... gr. 3
Saccharini, ... gr. 1/4

,, Mercuric Potassium Iodide (*formerly called* Iodic-Hydrarg.), gr. 1/6 ... ... 1.

,, Mercury Green Iodide, gr. 1/8 ... ... 1 to 4 increased.

,, Mercury Perchloride, gr. 1/100 ... ... 1 to 4, or more.

,, ,, ,, gr. 1/16 ... ... 1.

,, Mercury Perchloride (gr. 1/32), and Potassium Iodide (gr. 2-1/2) ... ... 1 to 2.

,, Mercury Perchloride (gr. 1/16), and Potassium Iodide (gr. 5) ... ... 1.

,, Mercury Red Iodide, gr. 1/20 ... ... 1.

,, ,, ,, gr. 1/16 ... ... 1.

,, Mercury Subchloride. (*See Calomel.*)

'Tabloid' Brand Products—*continued*

'TABLOID' BRAND— DOSE

,, Mercury with Chalk, and combinations. *(See Grey Powder, and combinations)*

,, Mercury Yellow Iodide, gr. 1/8 ... ... 1.

,, Methylene Blue, gr. 2 ... ... 1 to 2.

,, Milk Sugar, gr. 3 *(for medicating)*

MINERAL WATER SALTS (EFFERVESCENT ARTIFICIAL) 'TABLOID' BRAND

'Tabloid' Mineral Waters yield fresh and exhilarating draughts, and are easily portable.

'TABLOID' BRAND—

,, Carlsbad (Sprudel) Salt, Effervescent, Artificial ... ... 1 or more, as desired.

,, Kissingen (Rakoczy) Salt, Effervescent, Artificial ... ... 1 or more, as desired.

,, Seltzer Salt, Effervescent, Artificial ... 1 or more, as desired.

,, Vichy (Grande Grille) Salt, Effervescent, Artificial ... ... 1 or more, as desired.

,, Vichy (Grande Grille) Salt, Effervescent, Artificial, and Lithium Citrate... ... 1 or more, as desired.

For other 'Tabloid' Effervescent Preparations, see 'Tabloid' Brand Effervescent Products, *pages* 110-111.

,, Morphine and Emetine ... ... 1.
℞ Morphinæ Sulphatis, ... gr. 1/40
Emetinæ Hydrobromidi,... ... gr. 1/80

,, Morphine, Strychnine and Belladonna ... 1 as required.
℞ Morphinæ Sulphatis, ... gr. 1/12
Strychninæ Sulphatis, ... gr. 1/60
Ext. Belladonnæ, ... gr. 1/20

,, Morphine Sulphate, gr. 1/20 ... ... 1 to 4, or more.

,, ,, ,, gr. 1/8 ... ... 1 to 4.

,, ,, ,, gr. 1/4 ... ... 1 to 2.

,, Mucin Compound ... ... 2 or more.
℞ Mucini, ... gr. 5
Sodii Bicarbonatis, ... gr. 5
Nasal. (*See 'Soloid' Brand Products*)

,, Nitroglycerin. (*See Trinitrin*)

,, Nux Vomica Compound ... ... 1 to 3.
℞ Ext. Nucis Vomicæ,
Aloini,
Ferri Sulphatis,
Pulv. Myrrhæ,
Pulv. Saponis, ... āā gr. 1/2

,, Nux Vomica Tincture, min. 1 ... ... 1 frequently.

,, ,, ,, ,, min. 5 ... ... 1 to 3.

,, ,, ,, ,, min. 10 ... ... 1.

'Tabloid' Brand Products *continued*

'TABLOID' BRAND— DOSE

,, Opium, gr. 1/2 ... ... 1 to 4.
,, ,, gr. 1 ... ... 1 to 2.
,, Opium Tincture (Laudanum), min. 2 ... 1 to 4, or more.
,, ,, ,, ,, min. 5 ... ... 1 to 6.
,, ,, ,, ,, min. 10 ... 1 to 3.
,, Ovarian Substance. (*See* 'Varium')
,, Ox Bile, Purified, gr. 4 ... ... 1 to 4.
,, Pancreatin. (*See* '*Pepule*' '*Zymine*,' *and* '*Tabloid*' *Peptonic*)
,, Papain, gr. 2 ... ... 1 to 4.
,, Paregoric (Tinct. Camph. Co.) min. 2 ... 1 frequently.
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, min. 5 ... 1 frequently.
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, min. 15 ... 1 to 4.
,, Pelletierine Tannate, gr. 2 ... ... 1 to 4.
,, Pepsin and Strychnine ... ... 1 to 3.
℞ Pepsini, ... gr. 2
Strychninæ Sulphatis, ... gr. 1/100
,, Pepsin, Bismuth and Charcoal ... ... 1 to 3.
℞ Pepsini, ... gr. 2
Bismuthi Carbonatis, ... gr. 2
Carbonis Ligni, ... gr. 2
,, Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine ... ... 1 to 3.
℞ Pepsini, ... gr. 2
Bismuthi Carbonatis, ... gr. 3
Strychninæ Sulphatis, ... gr. 1/100
,, Pepsin, Saccharated, gr. 5 ... ... 1 to 4, or more.
,, Peptonic ... ... 1 to 3.
℞ Pepsini, ... gr. 1
Pancreatini, ... gr. 1
Calcii Lactophosphatis, ... gr. 1
,, Phenacetin, gr. 1 ... ... 1 to 4, or more.
,, ,, gr. 5 ... ... 1 to 2.
,, Phenacetin and Quinine Compound ... 1 to 3.
℞ Phenacetini, ... gr. 3
Quininæ Hydrobromidi, ... gr. 1/2
Caffeinæ, ... gr. 2/3
,, Phenacetin Compound ... ... 1 to 3.
℞ Phenacetini, ... gr. 4
Caffeinæ, ... gr. 1
,, Phenazone. (*See Antipyrine*)
,, Phosphates Compound. (*See Chemical Food*)
,, Photographic. (*See pages* 96-97.)
,, Pig Bile, Purified, gr. 4 ... ... 1 to 4.
,, Pilocarpine Nitrate, gr. 1/10 ... ... 1 to 5.
,, ,, ,, gr. 1/4 ... ... 1 to 2.
,, Piperazine, gr. 5 ... ... 1 to 2.
,, Piperazine, gr. 5 (*Effervescent*) ... ... 1 to 2.
,, Pituitary Gland, gr. 2 ... ... 1 to 3.

'Tabloid' Brand Products—*continued*

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE
,, Plummer Pill, gr. 4	1 to 2.
,, Podophyllin, gr. 1/4	1 to 4.
,, Podophyllin and Euonymin	1 to 2.
℞ Resinæ Podophylli, ... gr. 1/4 Ext. Euonymi Sicci, ... gr. 1	
,, Podophyllin Compound	1 to 3.
℞ Resinæ Podophylli, ... gr. 1/6 Pil. Rhei Comp., ... gr. 2-1/2 Ext. Hyoscyami Viridis, ... gr. 1-1/4	
,, Potassium Bicarbonate, gr. 5	1 to 6.
,, Potassium Bromide, gr. 5	1 to 6.
,, ,, ,, gr. 10	1 to 3.
,, Potassium Chlorate, gr. 5	1 as required.
,, Potassium Chlorate and Borax	1 as required.
,, Potassium Chlorate, Borax, and Cocaine Co. (*Voice*)	1 as required.
,, Potassium Chloride, gr. 20	1 as desired.
,, Potassium Citrate, gr. 15 (*Effervescent*) ...	1 to 3.
,, Potassium Iodide, gr. 1	1 frequently (*expectorant*)
,, ,, ,, gr. 3	1 to 6.
,, ,, ,, gr. 5	1 to 4.
,, Potassium Nitrate (Sal Prunella), gr. 5 ...	1 to 4.
,, Potassium Permanganate, gr. 1	1 to 3.
,, ,, ,, gr. 2	1.
,, Prostate Gland, gr. 2-1/2	1 to 2.
,, Quinine Ammoniated	1.
Each contains quinine sulphate and ammonium bicarbonate to correspond with one fluid drachm of the official tincture.	
,, Quinine and Camphor	1 to 5.
℞ Quininæ Bisulphatis, ... gr. 1 Camphoræ, ... gr. 1/5	
,, Quinine, Belladonna and Camphor... ...	1 to 4.
℞ Quininæ Sulphatis, ... gr. 1/4 Ext. Belladonnæ, ... gr. 1/8 Camphoræ.... ... ... gr. 1/4	
,, Quinine Bihydrochloride, gr. 10	1.
,, Quinine Bisulphate, gr. 1/2 or gr. 1... ...	1 or more.
,, ,, ,, gr. 2	1 to 5.
,, ,, ,, gr. 3	1 to 3.
,, ,, ,, gr. 4	1 to 2.
,, ,, ,, gr. 5	1 to 2.
,, ,, ,, gr. 10	1.

'Tabloid' Brand Products *-continued*

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE
,, Quinine Bisulphate and Potassium Citrate (*Effervescent*)	1 to 2, repeated as necessary.
℞ Quininæ Bisulphatis, ... gr. 1 Potassii Citratis, ... gr. 15	
,, Quinine Hydrobromide, gr. 3	1 to 3.
,, ,, ,, gr. 5	1 to 2.
,, Quinine Hydrochloride, gr. 1	1 or more.
,, ,, ,, gr. 2	1 to 5.
,, ,, ,, gr. 3	1 to 3.
,, ,, ,, gr. 4	1 to 2.
,, ,, ,, gr. 5	1 to 2.
,, Quinine Salicylate (*physiologically pure*) gr. 1 ...	1 to 6.
,, Quinine Salicylate (*physiologically pure*) gr. 3 ...	1 to 2.
,, Quinine Sulphate, gr. 1, gr. 2, gr. 3, gr. 4, gr. 5...	As Quinine Bisulphate.
,, Quinine Valerianate, gr. 2	1 to 2.
,, Red Gum	1 occasionally.
,, Reduced Iron, gr. 2	1 to 3.
,, Residuum Rubrum, gr. 5 (Arterial or Venous)	1 to 4.
,, Resorcin, gr. 3	1 to 2.
,, Rhubarb, gr. 3	1 to 4, or more.
,, Rhubarb and Gentian Compound	1 to 4.
℞ Inf. Gentianæ Comp., ... fl. dr. 2 Inf. Rhei, ... fl. dr. 1 Sodii Bicarbonatis, ... gr. 5 Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ, ... min. 1/6	
,, Rhubarb and Soda	1 to 5.
℞ Pulv. Rhei, ... gr. 3 Sodii Bicarbonatis, ... gr. 1-1/2 Pulv. Zingiberis, ... gr. 1/2	
,, Rhubarb Compound Pill, B.P., gr. 4 ...	1 to 2.
,, Rhubarb Compound Powder, (*Gregory Powder*) gr. 5	1 to 4, or more.
,, Rhubarb, Soda and Magnesia	1 to 5.
℞ Pulv. Rhei, ... gr. 1 Sodii Bicarbonatis, ... gr. 1-1/2 Magnesii Carbonatis Pond., ... gr. 2 Pulv. Zingiberis, ... gr. 1/2	
,, Saccharin, gr. 1/2	
,, Salicin, gr. 5	1 to 4.
,, Salicylic Acid (*physiologically pure*), gr. 3...	1 to 4, or more.
,, ,, ,, ,, gr. 5...	1 to 4.
,, Salol, gr. 5	1 to 3.
,, Santonin, gr. 1/2	1 to 4, or more.
,, ,, gr. 2	1 to 3.
,, ,, gr. 3	1 to 2.

'Tabloid' Brand Products—*continued*

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE
,, Plummer Pill, gr. 4	1 to 2.
,, Podophyllin, gr. 1/4	1 to 4.
,, Podophyllin and Euonymin	1 to 2.
℞ Resinæ Podophylli, ... gr. 1/4 Ext. Euonymi Sicci, ... gr. 1	
,, Podophyllin Compound	1 to 3.
℞ Resinæ Podophylli, ... gr. 1/6 Pil. Rhei Comp., ... gr. 2-1/2 Ext. Hyoscyami Viridis, ... gr. 1-1/4	
,, Potassium Bicarbonate, gr. 5	1 to 6.
,, Potassium Bromide, gr. 5	1 to 6.
,, ,, ,, gr. 10	1 to 3.
,, Potassium Chlorate, gr. 5	1 as required.
,, Potassium Chlorate and Borax	1 as required.
,, Potassium Chlorate, Borax, and Cocaine Co. (*Voice*)	1 as required.
,, Potassium Chloride, gr. 20	1 as desired.
,, Potassium Citrate, gr. 15 (*Effervescent*) ...	1 to 3.
,, Potassium Iodide, gr. 1	1 frequently (*expectorant*)
,, ,, ,, gr. 3	1 to 6.
,, ,, ,, gr. 5	1 to 4.
,, Potassium Nitrate (Sal Prunella), gr. 5 ...	1 to 4.
,, Potassium Permanganate, gr. 1	1 to 3.
,, ,, ,, gr. 2	1.
,, Prostate Gland, gr. 2-1/2	1 to 2.
,, Quinine Ammoniated	1.
Each contains quinine sulphate and ammonium bicarbonate to correspond with one fluid drachm of the official tincture.	
,, Quinine and Camphor	1 to 5.
℞ Quininæ Bisulphatis, ... gr. 1 Camphoræ, ... gr. 1/5	
,, Quinine, Belladonna and Camphor... ...	1 to 4.
℞ Quininæ Sulphatis, ... gr. 1/4 Ext. Belladonnæ, ... gr. 1/8 Camphoræ.... ... ... gr. 1/4	
,, Quinine Bihydrochloride, gr. 10	1.
,, Quinine Bisulphate, gr. 1/2 or gr. 1... ...	1 or more.
,, ,, ,, gr. 2	1 to 5.
,, ,, ,, gr. 3	1 to 3.
,, ,, ,, gr. 4	1 to 2.
,, ,, ,, gr. 5	1 to 2.
,, ,, ,, gr. 10	1.

'Tabloid' Brand Products *—continued*

'TABLOID' BRAND— DOSE

,, Tar and Codeine ... ... 1 to 4.
℞ Picis Liquidæ, ... gr. 1
Codeinæ, ... gr. 1/8

,, Tea—'Tabloid' Brand ... ...
Test Products. (*See* '*Soloid*' *Brand Test Products*, *pages* 102 & 103)

,, Tetranitrin. (*See* Erythrol Tetranitrate)

,, Thirst Quencher (containing Tartaric Acid and Sodium Bicarbonate, flavoured with Lemon and 'Saxin') ... ... 1 to 2 or more as desired.

,, Three Bromides Effervescent ... ... 1 to 2.
℞ Potassii Bromidi, ... 0.4 gm. (*prope* gr. 6)
Sodii Bromidi, ... 0.4 gm. (*prope* gr. 6)
Ammonii Bromidi, ... 0.2 gm. (*prope* gr. 3)
Salis Effervescentis, ... q.s.

,, Three Syrups, 1 fl. dr. ... ... 1 to 2.
℞ Syr. Ferri Phosph. cum Quin. et Strych. (Easton), ... min. 15
Syr. Hypophosph. Comp. ... min. 15
Syr. Phosphatum Comp. (Parrish) min. 30
Each contains gr. 1/85 of Strychnine salts.

,, Three Valerianates ... ... 1.
℞ Quininæ Valerianatis, ... gr. 1
Ferri Valerianatis, ... gr. 1
Zinci Valerianatis, ... gr. 1

,, Thymol, gr. 1 ... ... 1 to 2.

,, ,, gr. 2 ... ... 1.

,, ,, gr. 5 ... ... Used in special cases.

,, Thymus Gland, gr. 5 ... ... 1 to 5.

,, Thyroid Colloid, gr. 1/2 ... ... 1 or more.

,, Thyroid Gland, gr. 1-1/2 ... ... 1 or more.

,, ,, ,, gr. 2-1/2 ... ... 1 or more.

,, ,, ,, gr. 5 ... ... 1.

,, Tonic Compound ... ... 1 to 3.
℞ Ferri Pyrophosphatis, ... gr. 2
Quininæ Bisulphatis, ... gr. 1
Strychninæ Sulphatis, ... gr. 1/100

,, Trinitrin (Nitroglycerin), gr. 1/200 ... 1 or more.

,, ,, ,, gr. 1/100 ... 1 to 2.

,, ,, ,, gr. 1/50 ... 1.

,, Trinitrin Compound ... ... 1 to 2.
℞ Trinitrini, ... gr. 1/100
Capsicini, ... gr. 1/200
Menthol, ... gr. 1/100

,, Trional, gr. 5 ... ... 2 to 6.

,, Urotropine, gr. 3 ... ... 1 to 5.

,, ,, gr. 5 ... ... 1 to 3.

,, 'Varium' (*Trade Mark*), gr. 5 ... ... 1 to 2. or more.

'Tabloid' Brand Products—*continued*

'TABLOID' BRAND— DOSE

,, Vegetable Laxative. (*See* Laxative Vegetable)

,, Veronal, 0.5 gramme ... ... 1 to 2.

,, ,, 1.0 gramme ... ... 1.

,, Vichy Salt, Effervescent, Artificial ... ... 1 or more, as desired.

,, Vichy Salt, Effervescent, Artificial, and Lithium Citrate ... ... 1 or more, as desired.
In addition to the essential constituents of Vichy Water, each contains Lithium Citrate, gr. 1.

,, Vinum Ipecacuanhæ, min. 5 ... ... 2 to 4, or more (expectorant).

,, Voice (Cocaine Co., Potassium Chlorate, and Borax) ... ... 1 as required.

,, Warburg Tincture, min. 30 ... ... 2 to 8.

,, Zinc Oxide, gr. 2 ... ... 1 to 5.

Zinc Sulphate, etc. (*See* '*Soloid*' *Brand Products*, *page* 102).

,, Zinc Valerianate, gr. 2 ... ... 1.

,, Zinc Valerianate with Iron and Arsenic ... 1.

℞ Zinci Valerianatis, ... gr. 2
Ferri Redacti, ... gr. 1
Acidi Arseniosi, ... gr. 1/60
Ext. Gentianæ, ... gr. 1

,, Zingib. Fort. Tinct., min. 5 ... ... 1 to 4.

,, ,, ,, ,, min. 10 ... ... 1 to 2.

Also various other products issued under the 'Tabloid' Brand

'Tabloid' Brand Products, Hypodermic. (*See pages* 88-91.)

'Tabloid' Brand Products, Ophthalmic. (*See pages* 94-95.)

Terebene, Pure (B. W. & Co.) ... ... 5 to 15 minims.

Urine Test Case, 'Soloid' Brand, No. 510

'Valoid' Brand Cascara Sagrada, *(Trade Mark)* ... 10 to 60 minims.

'Valoid' Brand Ergot, *(Trade Mark)* ... ... 10 to 30 minims.

Also other preparations issued under the 'Valoid' Brand

'Valule' Brand Bone Medulla, gr. 5 ... 1 or more.
(Trade Mark)

(*See also* '*Tabloid*' *Bone Medulla*, *page* 107).

Also other products issued under the 'Valule' Brand

'Vaporole' Brand Amyl Nitrite for Inhalation *(Trade Mark)*

Amyl Nitrite in glass capsules, surrounded by cotton and enclosed in silken sacs.

Min. 3 ... ... } 1 (by inhalation)
Min. 5 ... ... }

Also other products issued under the 'Vaporole' Brand

'Vereker' Chloride of Ammonium Inhaler. Delivers neutral fumes of Ammonium Chloride.

Water Analysis Case, 'Soloid' Brand, No. 501. (The British Army Regulation) (*See General Price List*)

Water and Sewage Analysis Case, 'Soloid' Brand, No. 502. (*See General Price List*)

'Wellcome' Brand Products (*See pages* 125-133)

Wyeth Beef Juice, The Perfected ... Half to one teaspoonful in half a tumblerful of water or milk.

Wyeth Dialysed Iron ... ... min. 10 to min. 30.

Wyeth Glycerole of Chloride of Iron ... A teaspoonful to a tablespoonful.

Wyeth Wine of Tar ... ... A dessertspoonful.

Verbal instructions are not safe. To prevent fraud, it is best to write prescriptions for original bottles.

'WELLCOME' BRAND PRODUCTS

The gratifying reception accorded to 'Wellcome' Brand Chemicals, and the daily increasing demand for them, indicate the interest manifested by prescribers and dispensers in our efforts to supply perfectly reliable fine chemicals. It is common knowledge that considerable variation exists respecting the degree of purity of medicinal chemicals. This of course is a matter of the very first importance with the prescriber, and experience shows that it is also so regarded by the conscientious dispenser. In order still further to extend the opportunity for obtaining chemicals of the highest character, which ensure uniform therapeutic results, the list has recently received several important additions. These chemicals will be of the same high standard of purity and excellence as those already placed on the market under the 'Wellcome' brand.

We hope from time to time to add other fine chemicals and preparations to the list, and also to introduce such new products as shall have been found after thorough physiological or clinical examination to be of positive medicinal value.

The recognised doses of 'Wellcome' Brand Chemicals are indicated on the labels, which will often prove to be a convenience both to prescriber and dispenser.

While, as a general rule, such salts of the alkaloids, etc., as are offered, are those which are best adapted for general use, other salts will be prepared when specially required.

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

,, Aconitine

The pure crystallised alkaloid from *Aconitum Napellus*, free from pseudaconitine and japaconitine, and from the non-toxic aconine and benzaconine. The maximum dose may be considered to be gr. 1/640 (United States Dispensatory.) As aconitine is such a powerful poison, it should be prescribed and dispensed with the utmost caution.

DOSE—gr. 1/640

Tubes of gr. 5

,, Aconitine Hydrobromide

The most suitable salt of aconitine for therapeutic use, being readily soluble in water, perfectly stable, and of uniform composition. The remarks as to purity and dosage of the alkaloid apply to this salt also.

DOSE—gr. 1/640

Tubes of gr. 5

,, Aloin, B.P.

This is barbaloin, and is free from resin.

DOSE—gr. 1/2 to gr. 2

Bottles of oz. 1 *or oz.* 4

'Wellcome' Brand Products *continued*

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

,, Aloin, Crystal

This is barbaloin in well-defined crystals, and is free from resin.

DOSE—gr. 1/2 to gr. 2

Bottles of oz. 1 *or oz.* 4

,, Atropine

The pure crystallised alkaloid, free from hyoscyamine and hyoscine.

DOSE—gr. 1/200 to gr. 1/100

Bottles of gr. 60 *or oz.* 1

,, Atropine Sulphate

Prepared from pure atropine.

DOSE—gr. 1/200 to gr. 1/100

Bottles of gr. 60 *or oz.* 1

,, Berberine Sulphate

The salt of an alkaloid obtained from *Hydrastis canadensis.*

DOSE—gr. 2 to gr. 5

Bottles of oz. 1

,, Bismuth Carbonate, B.P.

DOSE—gr. 5 to gr. 20

Bottles of oz. 8 *or oz.* 16

,, Bismuth Salicylate (physiologically pure).

This preparation contains the proper proportion of bismuth combined with pure salicylic acid, and is uniform in composition.

DOSE—gr. 5 to gr. 20

Bottles of oz. 1 *or oz.* 4

,, Bismuth Subgallate

DOSE—gr. 10 to gr. 20

Bottles of oz. 1 *or oz.* 4

,, Bismuth Subnitrate, B.P.

DOSE—gr. 5 to gr. 20

Bottles of oz. 8 *or oz.* 16

,, Caffeine Citrate, B.P.

DOSE—gr. 2 to gr. 10

Bottles of oz. 1, *oz.* 4 *or oz.* 8

,, Calcium Glycerophosphate

DOSE—gr. 2 to gr. 5

Bottles of oz. 1 *or oz.* 4

,, Calcium Hypophosphite, B.P.

Readily soluble in water, forming a perfectly clear solution. It conforms strictly in all respects to the B.P. requirements.

DOSE—gr. 3 to gr. 10

Bottles of oz. 1, *oz.* 4 *or oz.* 8

'Wellcome' Brand Products—*continued*

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

,, Calomel (*See* Mercury Subchloride)

,, Chrysarobin, B.P.
Bottles of oz. 1 *or oz.* 4

,, Cocaine (*Pure Alkaloid*), B.P.
Bottles of oz. 1/8 *or oz.* 1/2

,, Cocaine Hydrochloride, B.P.
DOSE—gr. 1/5 to gr. 1/2
Bottles of oz. 1/8; *oz.* 1/2 *or oz.* 1

,, Codeine
DOSE—gr. 1/4 to gr. 2
Bottles of gr. 60 *or oz.* 1

,, Codeine Phosphate
DOSE—gr. 1/4 to gr. 2
Bottles of gr. 60 *or oz.* 1

,, Emetine (*Pure Alkaloid*)
This is the essential alkaloid of Ipecacuanha, and not the mixture of alkaloids formerly known as Emetine.
DOSE—As an expectorant, gr. 1/200 to gr. 1/50
DOSE—As an emetic, gr. 1/6 to gr. 1/3
Tubes of gr. 15; *bottles of gr.* 60

,, Emetine Hydrobromide
This is the most suitable salt of emetine for therapeutic use.
DOSE—As an expectorant, gr. 1/200 to gr. 1/50
DOSE—As an emetic, gr. 1/6 to gr. 1/3
Tubes of gr. 15; *bottles of gr.* 60

,, Ergotin (Ext. Ergotæ P.B.)
This is made from specially selected Spanish ergot, carefully hand-picked and freed from all foreign matter.
DOSE—gr. 2 to gr. 8
Pots of oz. 1

,, Eserine (*See* Physostigmine)

,, Euonymin (Ext. Euonymi Siccum P.B.)
Prepared from the true drug, *Euonymus atropurpureus*, carefully picked over by hand before extraction.
DOSE—gr. 1 to gr. 2
Bottles of oz. 1, *oz.* 4 *or oz.* 8

,, Gelsemine Hydrochloride (Gelsemininum hydrochloricum cryst. Ger.)
DOSE—gr. 1/120 to gr. 1/30
Tubes of gr. 5 *or gr.* 15

,, Guaiacol Camphorate
DOSE—gr. 5 to gr. 10
Bottles of oz. ½

,, Homatropine Hydrobromide, B.P.
DOSE—gr. 1/80 to gr. 1/20
Tubes of gr. 5

'Wellcome' Brand Products *—continued*

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

,, Hydrastine (*Pure Alkaloid*)
The crystallised white alkaloid from *Hydrastis canadensis*.
DOSE—gr. ¼ to gr. 1
Tubes of gr. 15; *bottles of oz.* 1

,, Hydrastine Hydrochloride
Readily soluble in water.
DOSE—gr. ¼ to gr. 1
Tubes of gr. 15; *bottles of oz.* 1

,, Hyoscine Hydrobromide (Scopolamine Hydrobromide)
DOSE—gr. 1/200 to gr. 1/100
Tubes of gr. 15; *bottles of gr.* 60

,, Hyoscyamine
Free from atropine and hyoscine.
DOSE—gr. 1/200 to gr. 1/100
Tubes of gr. 5 *or gr.* 15

,, Hyoscyamine Sulphate
DOSE—gr. 1/200 to gr. 1/100
Tubes of gr. 5 *or gr.* 15

,, Ipecacuanha sine Emetina
Practically free from alkaloid.
DOSE—gr. 10 to gr. 30
Bottles of oz. 1 *or oz.* 4

,, Iridin (Ext. Iridis Siccum)
Prepared from the carefully selected genuine drug *Iris versicolor*.
DOSE—gr. 1 to gr. 5
Bottles of oz. 1, *oz.* 4 *or oz.* 8

,, Iron and Ammonium Citrate, B.P.
DOSE—gr. 5 to gr. 10
Bottles of oz. 4, *oz.* 8 *or oz.* 16

,, Iron and Ammonium Citrate (Green)
This preparation differs slightly in composition from the official citrate, and contains about 15 per cent. of iron. It is readily soluble in water, affording a bright green solution.
DOSE—gr. 5 to gr. 10
Bottles of oz. 1, *oz.* 4 *or oz.* 8

,, Iron and Quinine Citrate, B.P.
DOSE—gr. 5 to gr. 10
Bottles of oz. 1, *oz.* 4, *oz.* 8 *or oz.* 16

,, Iron Glycerophosphate
DOSE—gr. 3 to gr. 6
Bottles of oz. 1 *or oz.* 4

'Wellcome' Brand Products—*continued*

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

,, Iron Hypophosphite (*Soluble*)

Distinguished from the ordinary iron hypophosphite by its ready solubility in water. It contains about 12 per cent. of iron.

DOSE—gr. 1 to gr. 5

Bottles of oz. 1, *oz.* 4 *or oz.* 8

,, Iron Phosphate (*Soluble*)

Soluble ferric phosphate, in the form of bright green scales. It corresponds to the preparation recognised by the United States Pharmacopœia.

DOSE—gr. 5 to gr. 10

Bottles of oz. 1, *oz.* 4 *or oz.* 8

,, Iron Phosphate with Arsenic (*Soluble*)

This preparation contains 0·5 per cent. of Arsenious Anhydride B.P., but is otherwise identical with Iron Phosphate (Soluble).

DOSE—gr. 5 to gr. 10

Bottles of oz. 1 *or oz.* 4

,, Iron Pyrophosphate (*Soluble*)

Soluble ferric pyrophosphate, in the form of green scales, corresponding to the preparation recognised by the United States Pharmacopœia.

DOSE—gr. 5 to gr. 10

Bottles of oz. 1, *oz.* 4 *or oz.* 8

,, Leptandrin

The true resinous principle of *Leptandra virginica*, as distinguished from much of the leptandrin of commerce, which is merely an extract.

DOSE—gr. 1/4 to gr. 2

Bottles of oz. 1, *oz.* 4 *or oz.* 8

,, Lithium Benzoate

DOSE—gr. 5 to gr. 10

Bottles of oz. 1 *or oz.* 4

,, Lithium Citrate

DOSE—gr. 5 to gr. 10

Bottles of oz. 1 *or oz.* 4

,, Lithium Salicylate (physiologically pure)

DOSE—gr. 5 to gr. 10

Bottles of oz. 1, *oz.* 4 *or oz.* 8

,, Manganese and Iron Citrate (*Soluble*)

This is a scale salt, readily soluble in water. It contains about 7 per cent. of manganese, and 14 per cent. of iron in organic combination.

DOSE—gr. 3 to gr. 10

Bottles of oz. 1 *or oz.* 4

'Wellcome' Brand Products—*continued*

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

,, Manganese and Iron Citrate with Arsenic (*Soluble*)
This preparation contains 0·5 per cent. of Arsenious Anhydride B.P., but is otherwise identical with Manganese and Iron Citrate (*Soluble*).
DOSE—gr. 3 to gr. 10
Bottles of oz. 1 *or oz.* 4

,, Manganese and Iron Citrate with Quinine (*Soluble*)
Contains 15 per cent. of quinine.
DOSE—gr. 3 to gr. 10
Bottles of oz. 1 *or oz.* 4

,, Manganese and Iron Citrate with Strychnine (*Soluble*)
Contains 1 per cent. of strychnine.
DOSE—gr. 1 to gr. 3
Bottles of oz. 1 *or oz.* 4

,, Manganese and Iron Phosphate (*Soluble*)
Dissolves readily in warm water. It contains about 7 per cent. of manganese and 14 per cent. of iron.
DOSE—gr. 3 to gr. 10
Bottles of oz. 1 *or oz.* 4

,, Manganese Citrate (*Soluble*)
This preparation is in the form of handsome, nearly colourless scales. It contains about 12 per cent. of manganese in organic combination.
DOSE—gr. 3 to gr. 10
Bottles of oz. 1 *or oz.* 4

,, Manganese Peroxide (*Pure*)
In distinction from the crude mineral usually found in commerce, this preparation possesses a high degree of purity, and is specially adapted for medicinal use. It contains approximately 85 per cent. of manganese peroxide (MnO_2).
DOSE—gr. 2 to gr. 10
Bottles of oz. 1 *or oz.* 4

,, Mercury Iodide, Red, B.P. (Mercuric Iodide)
DOSE—gr. 1/32 to gr. 1/16
Bottles of oz. 1 *or oz.* 4

,, Mercury Iodide, Yellow (Pure Mercurous Iodide)
Definite and constant in composition. Contains no free mercury.
DOSE—gr. 1/8 to gr. 1
Bottles of oz. 1

,, Mercury Oleate
This preparation contains an amount of mercury equivalent to 20 per cent. of mercuric oxide.
Pots of oz. 1, *oz.* 4 *or oz.* 8

,, Mercury Oxide, Yellow, B.P.
Bottles of oz. 1 *or oz.* 4

'Wellcome' Brand Products—*continued*

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

,, Mercury Subchloride, B.P. (Calomel)
Prepared by sublimation. Free from mercuric chloride.
DOSE—gr. 1/2 to gr. 5
Bottles of oz. 4, *oz.* 8 *or oz.* 16

,, Morphine Acetate, B.P.
DOSE—gr. 1/8 to gr. 1/2
Bottles of oz. 1/8, *oz.* 1 *or oz.* 4

,, Morphine Hydrochloride
This salt is presented in a more compact form of crystals than that usually supplied, although identical in composition with the official salt. It is believed that its diminished bulk will render it more convenient for storage and dispensing.
DOSE—gr. 1/8 to gr. 1/2
Bottles of oz. $\frac{1}{8}$, *oz.* 1, *oz.* 4 *or oz.* 8

,, Morphine Phosphate
Soluble 1 in 8 of water. Perfectly stable and uniform in composition.
DOSE—gr. 1/8 to gr. 1/2
Bottles of oz. 1/8, *oz.* 1 *or oz.* 4

,, Morphine Sulphate
The same remarks apply to this salt of morphine as to the hydrochloride.
DOSE—gr. 1/8 to gr. 1/2
Bottles of oz. $\frac{1}{8}$, *oz.* 1, *oz.* 4 *or oz.* 8

,, Morphine Tartrate, B.P.
DOSE—gr. 1/8 to gr. 1/2
Bottles of oz. 1 *or oz.* 4

,, Pelletierine Tannate
Prepared from the total alkaloids of pomegranate bark.
DOSE—gr. 2 to gr. 8
Bottles of gr. 60

,, Physostigmine Hydrobromide (Eserine Hydrobromide)
DOSE—gr. 1/60 to gr. 1/20
Tubes of gr. 5 *or gr.* 15

,, Physostigmine Salicylate (Eserine Salicylate)
DOSE—gr. 1/60 to gr. 1/20
Tubes of gr. 5 *or gr.* 15

,, Physostigmine Sulphate (Eserine Sulphate)
DOSE—gr. 1/60 to gr. 1/20
Tubes of gr. 5

,, Pilocarpine Hydrochloride
Free from the less active isopilocarpine and the inactive pilocarpidine.
DOSE—gr. 1/20 to gr. 1/3
Tubes of gr. 15
Bottles of gr. 60, *oz.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *or oz.* 1

'Wellcome' Brand Products – *continued*

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

,, Pilocarpine Nitrate

This salt of pilocarpine is stable, and is the one adapted for general use. Its purity is guaranteed by melting point, which is indicated on each package.

DOSE—gr. 1/20 to gr. 1/2

Tubes of gr. 15

Bottles of gr. 60, *oz.* ½ *or oz.* 1

,, Piperine

The pure, crystallised alkaloid of black pepper.

DOSE—gr. 1 to gr. 5

Bottles of oz. 1

,, Podophyllin (Resina Podophylli P.B.)

DOSE—gr. 1/4 to gr. 1

Bottles of oz. 1 *oz.*, 4 *or oz.* 8

,, Quinine Bihydrochloride

DOSE—gr. 1 to gr. 10

Bottles of oz. 1

,, Quinine Bisulphate

DOSE—gr. 1 to gr. 10

Bottles of oz. 1 *or oz.* 4

,, Quinine Hydrobromide

DOSE—gr. 1 to gr. 10

Bottles of oz. 1

,, Quinine Hydrochloride

DOSE—gr. 1 to gr. 10

Bottles of oz. 1

,, Quinine Hypophosphite

DOSE—gr. 1 to gr. 3

Bottles of oz. 1

,, Quinine Phosphate

DOSE—gr. 1 to gr. 10

Bottles of oz. 1

,, Quinine Quinate

DOSE—gr. 1 to gr. 10

Bottles of oz. 1

,, Quinine Salicylate

Prepared from physiologically pure salicylic acid.

DOSE—gr. 2 to gr. 6

Bottles of oz. 1

,, Quinine Sulphate

This salt is presented in a more compact form crystals than that usually supplied, although identical composition with the official salt. It is believed that diminished bulk will render it more convenient for stora and dispensing. When ordering Quinine Sulphate, plea indicate whether "compact" or "large flake" required.

DOSE—gr. 1 to gr. 10

Bottles of oz. 1 *or oz.* 4 : *tins of* 25, 50 *or* 100 *ounc*

'Wellcome' Brand Products *—continued*

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

Quinine Sulphate (Large Flake)

This is the official salt in the usual bulky form of light feathery crystals. We commend in preference the compact crystals, which occupy one-third the space, as being more convenient. When ordering Quinine Sulphate, please indicate whether "compact" or "large flake" is required.

DOSE—gr. 1 to gr. 10

Bottles of oz. 1 : *tins of* 4, 25, 50 *or* 100 *ounces*

Scammony Resin, B.P.

This resin is issued in a form specially convenient for dispensing.

DOSE—gr. 3 to gr. 8

Bottles of oz. 1 *or oz.* 4

Sodium Glycerophosphate

DOSE—gr. 2 to gr. 5

Bottles of oz. 1 *or oz.* 4

Sodium Hypophosphite (*Pure Crystals*)

This crystalline salt contains one molecule of water of crystallisation. It is free from phosphate and phosphite.

DOSE—gr. 3 to gr. 10

Bottles of oz. 1, *oz.* 4 *or oz.* 8

Sodium Salicylate (natural)

This salt is prepared from genuine oil of wintergreen.

DOSE—gr. 10 to gr. 30

Bottles of oz. 1 *or oz.* 4

Sodium Salicylate, B.P. (physiologically pure)

This salt is issued in "powder" and in "flake." When ordering, please indicate which is required.

DOSE—gr. 10 to gr. 30

Bottles of oz. 4, *oz.* 8 *or oz.* 16

Sparteine Sulphate

DOSE—gr. 1/2 to gr. 1

Bottles of oz. 1

Strychnine, B.P.

DOSE—gr. 1/60 to gr. 1/15

Bottles of oz. 1

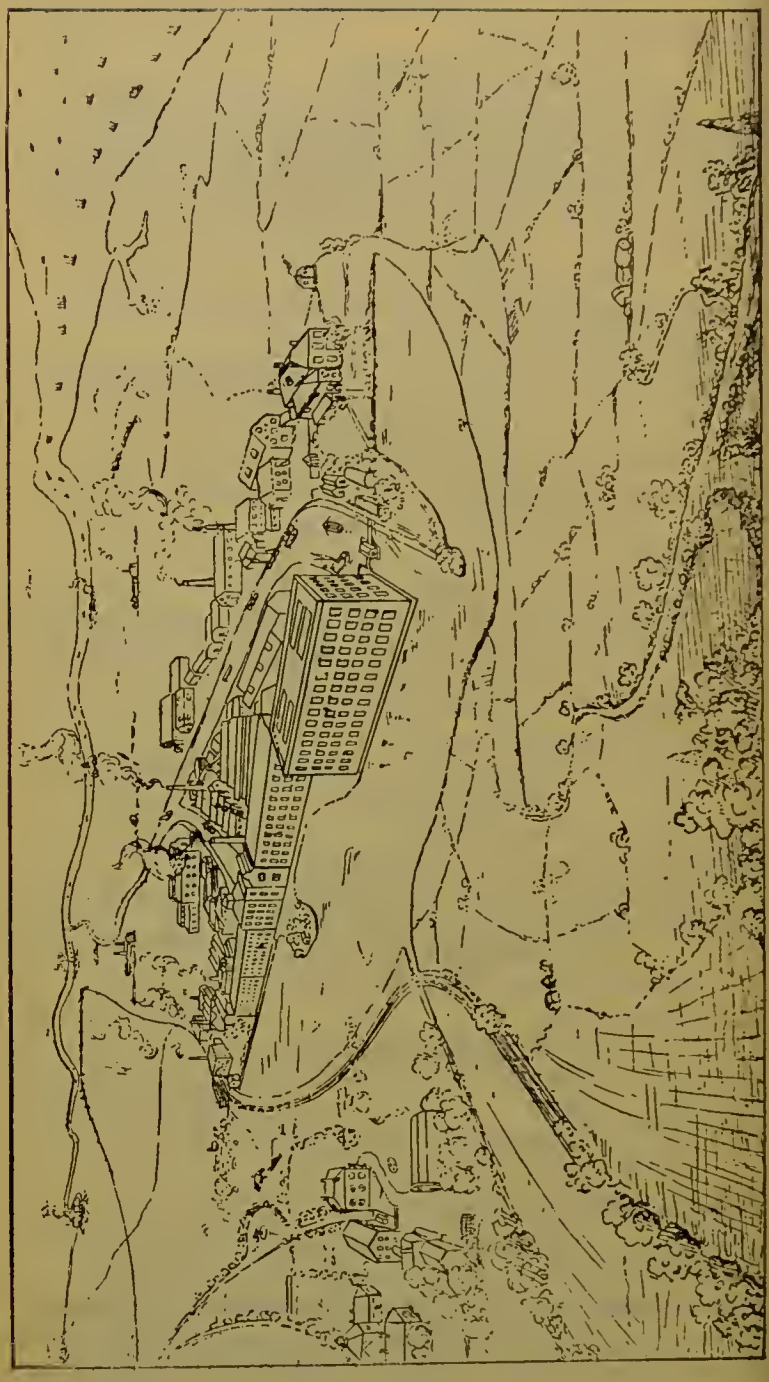
Strychnine Hydrochloride, B.P.

DOSE—gr. 1/60 to gr. 1/15

Bottles of oz. 1

, various other fine products issued under the 'Wellcome' Brand

prices of 'Wellcome' Brand Chemicals see separate list



"The strong thing is the just thing."

Carlyle.

'Tabloid' marks the work of Burroughs Wellcome and Company.

The use of the word is to enable the physician, chemist and patient to get the right thing with one short word, instead of the firm's long name.

If another maker applies the word to his product, the act is unlawful. 'Tabloid' is our registered trade-mark.

If a vendor disregards it, in dispensing or selling, the act is unlawful—for the same reason.

We prosecute both offenders rigorously, in the interest of physicians, chemists, patients and ourselves.

Please inform us of any instance of either offence.

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co.

A Suggestion

In view of the many cases of substitution that have come under our notice, we suggest that physicians, when ordering our products will gain an additional safeguard for their patients by specifying that they are to be dispensed in original bottles.

When dispensing original packages, chemists rightly replace the makers' label by the physician's written directions.

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co.

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ABRIDGED PRICE LIST
OF
FINE PRODUCTS
ISSUED BY
BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co.

CHIEF OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES,
LONDON, E.C

o o o

Works and Laboratories—DARTFORD, KENT. ENG.

o o o

London Telephone Number—"CENTRAL 13300" (six lines)
London Cable and Telegraphic Address—"TABLOID, LONDON."
A.B.C. and LIEBER'S *Telegraphic Codes used.*
Hours of Business in London—
9 A.M. to 6 P.M. *Saturdays*—9 A. M. to 2 P.M.
During June, July, August and September, the Offices are closed at 1 p.m. on Saturdays, instead of 2 p.m.

o o o

Depôts to which colonial orders and communications should be addressed,
AUSTRALASIAN OFFICE—481, KENT STREET, SYDNEY, N.S.W.
SOUTH AFRICAN OFFICE—5, LOOP STREET, CAPE TOWN

o o o

Sydney G.P.O. Box—"1446"
Sydney Telephone Number—"2332"
Australasian Cable Address—"TABLOID, SYDNEY."
Hours of Business in Sydney—
8.30 A.M. to 5.30 P.M. *Saturdays*—8.30 A.M. to 1 P.M.

o o o

Cape Town G.P.O. Box—"1013"
Cape Town Telephone Number—"698"
Cape Town Telegraphic Address—"TABLOID, CAPE TOWN."
Hours of Business in Cape Town—
8.30 A.M. to 5.30 P.M. *Saturdays*—8.30 A.M. to 1 P.M.

o o o

IT IS RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED THAT THE FOLLOWING WHOLESALE PRICES BE NOT MENTIONED TO PATIENTS.

o o o

London prices, subject to alteration without notice.

Adeps Lanæ ('Lanoline' Anhydros.), 'Dartring' Brand ... per lb. 3/4
,, ,, Hydros. ('Lanoline') 'Dartring' Brand ... ,, 2/8
The above 'Lanoline' products ('Dartring' Brand), are supplied in execution of orders for Adeps Lanæ or Adeps Lanæ Hydrosus unless the B. J. D. quality be distinctly specified.

For 'Lanoline' Preparations see pages vii *and* viii

Adeps Lanæ Anhydros., B.J.D. ... ... per lb. 1/1
,, ,, Hydros., B.J.D. ... ... ,, 0/10
Ammonium Chloride Inhaler, 'Vereker' ... ... each 6/0
Antitoxic Serums ('Wellcome'), etc. (*See pages* xi *and* xii)
'Aol' (*Trade Mark*). (*See* 'Tabloid' 'Aol,' *page* xvi)
Atomisers, 'Paroleine' (B. W. & Co.)
The Naso-pharyngeal ... ... each 3/6
Tongue Depressor for same ... ... ,, 2/6
Bandages, Pleated, Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand –
Beef and Iron Wine (B. W. & Co.)
½ lb. bottles, per doz. 22/0; 1 lb. bottles, per doz. 42/0.
Beef and Iron Wine with Quinine (B. W. & Co.)
½ lb. bottles, per doz. 27/0; 1 lb. bottles, per doz. 50/0.
Beef Juice, The Perfected Wyeth ... ... per doz. bots. 38/0
Chemicals, 'Wellcome' Brand (*See separate list*)

Chests and Cases (B. W. & Co.).—For complete list and exact description, see large Price List (See also pages 70-81)

Cod Liver Oil and Malt Extract (*See 'Kepler'* Solution).
Cotton Wool, Pleated, Compressed, Plain or Medicated, 'Tabloid' Brand.
Dialysed Iron (Wyeth), 4 oz. bottles ... ... per doz. 26/0
16 oz. ,, ... ,, 42/0
Ear Drums, Artificial (Dr. Ward Cousins's design), in four sizes :—
Boxes of 36 ... ... per doz. boxes, 18/0
Probe and Forceps combined, for insertion or extraction of the drum, per doz. 12/0
TRADE MARK 'Elixoid' Brand Ammonium Valerianate, 8 oz. bottles per doz. 30/0
Also other preparations issued under the 'Elixoid' Brand.

'Enule' Brand Rectal Suppositories
(Trade Mark)

The word 'Enule' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

In 'Enule' Suppositories, the active principles are evenly diffused throughout the mass by a special process. Each 'Enule' product is enclosed in a sheath of pure tinfoil.

Each kind is packed in boxes of a dozen (of one strength)

'ENULE' BRAND—

No.		
,, 10	Belladonna Extract—gr. ¼	per doz. boxes, 18/0
,, 11	,, ,, gr. ½	,, ,, 18/0
,, 12	,, ,, gr. 1	,, ,, 18/0
,, 9	Bismuth Subgallate—gr. 10...	,, ,, 24/0
,, 14	Cocaine Hydrochloride—gr. ⅓	,, ,, 24/0
,, 1	Glycerin, Anhydrous—95 %, Children's size	,, ,, 8/6
,, 2	,, ,, Adult's size	,, ,, 8/6
,, 5	'Hazeline' Compound	,, ,, 18/0

See also 'Hazeline' Suppositories, page iv
For formula or description, see pages 83-124

'Enule' Brand Rectal Suppositories – *continued*

ENULE' BRAND—

No.		
,, 24	'Hemisine' (*Trade Mark*), 0·001 gramme	per doz. boxes, 30/0
,, 19	Lead and Opium	,, ,, 18/0
,, 3	Meat, Predigested—Children's size ...	,, ,, 12/0
,, 4	,, ,, Adults' size	,, ,, 18/0
,, 6	Milk, Predigested—Children's size ...	,, ,, 12/0
,, 7	,, ,, Adults' size	,, ,, 18/0
,, 15	Morphine and Belladonna	,, ,, 24/0
,, 16	Morphine Hydrochloride—gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	,, ,, 18/0
,, 17	,, ,, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	,, ,, 18/0
,, 18	,, ,, gr. 1	,, ,, 18/0
,, 20	Opium Extract, gr. 1	,, ,, 18/0
,, 13	Quassin, Amorphous, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	,, ,, 18/0
,, 8	Quinine Bisulphate, gr. 5	,, ,, 18/0
,, 21	Santonin, gr. 3	,, ,, 18/0
,, 23	Soap Compound	,, ,, 12/0

Also other products issued under the 'Enule' Brand.

NOTE.—*'Enule' Brand Rectal Suppositories must be kept in a cool and dry place.*

Ether, glass capsules, each containing min. 60 ... ... per doz. 3/0

'Fairchild' Digestive Preparations—
(Trade Mark)

Diazyme	4 oz.	bottles, per doz.	21/0
,, ...	8 oz.	,, ,,	36/0
'Enzymol' (*Trade Mark*)	4 oz.	,, ,,	24/0
Glycerinum Pepticum	4 oz.	,, ,,	22/0
,, ,, ...	16 oz.	,, ,,	72/0
'Panopepton' (*Trade Mark*)	6 oz.	,, ,,	24/0
,, ...	12 oz.	,, ,,	40/0
'Pepsencia' (*Trade Mark*)	4 oz.	,, ,,	21/0
,, ...	8 oz.	,, ,,	36/0
Pepsin. powder or scales, ...	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	,, ,,	12/0
,, ,, ,, ...	1 oz.	,, ,,	30/0
,, ,, ,, ...	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	,,	each 7/0
,, ,, ,, ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	,, ,,	12/6
,, ,, ,, ...	1 lb.	,, ,,	23/0
'Peptogenic Milk Powder' (*Trade Mark*), small and large bottles		per doz.	21/0 and 40/0
'Zymine,' (*Trade Mark*) $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. and 1 oz. bottles		,,	12/0 ,, 36/0
'Zymine' Peptonising Tubes, in boxes containing 12 tubes		per doz. boxes	14/0

'PEPULE' BRAND—

,, *Pepsin, gr. 1 (*sugar-coated*), bottles of 25 and 100	per doz. 6/0 and 16/0
,, *Pepsin, gr. 3 (*sugar-coated*), bottles of 25 and 100	,, 10/0 ,, 27/0
,, Pepsin and 'Zymine,' (*sugar-coated*), bottles of 25 and 100	,, 18/0 ,, 54/0

For formula or description, see pages 83-124

* *For note see next page*

'Fairchild' Digestive Preparations—*continued*

'PEPULE' BRAND—

,, Pepsin, Bismuth and 'Zymine' (*sugar-coated*), bottles of 25 and 100 ... ... per doz. 12/0 and 36/0

,, *'Zymine,' gr. 3½ (*sugar-coated*), bottles of 25 and 100 ... ... ,, 12/0 ,, 36/0

,, *'Zymine' Compound (*sugar-coated*), bottles of 25 and 100 ... ... ,, 12/0 ,, 36/0

Fehling's Test, 'Soloid' Brand

In Cartons of 24 ... ... per doz. 9/0

Gauze, Medicated, Pleated, Compressed 'Tabloid' Brand

Glycerin 'Enule' Suppositories (*See page* ii)

In boxes of 12 ... ... per doz. boxes 8/6

Glycerole of Chloride of Iron, Wyeth ... ... per doz. 32/0

'Hazeline' Brand Preparations—

(Trade Mark)

Verbal instructions are not safe. To prevent fraud, it is best to write prescriptions for original bottles.

'Hazeline' Brand of Distilled *Hamamelis Virginiana*—

In 4 oz. bottles ... ... per doz. 14/0

,, 16 oz. ,, ... ,, 42/0

'Hazeline' Cream—

Glass pots holding about 2 ozs. ... ... ,, 9/0

In collapsible tubes ... ... ,, 5/0

,, ,, (*large*) ... ... ,, 9/0

Vulcanite Nozzles—attachable to tubes ... ... ,, 4/6

"'Hazeline' Snow"—

(Trade Mark)

In glass pots ... ... ,, 9/0

'Hazeline' Suppositories—

In boxes of 12 ... ... per doz. boxes 18/0

See also 'Enule' 'Hazeline' Compound, page ii

Also other preparations issued under the 'Hazeline' Brand

Hypodermic Apparatus—

SYRINGES

All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe, the B. W. & Co., min. 15 or min. 20. (*See page* 87) ... ...each 7/6

A detachable finger-grip, nickel-plated, for this syringe ... ,, 0/6

Patent Hypodermic Syringes, the B. W. & Co.—

Nickel-plated. Min. 15 or min. 20. (*Complete*) ... ... ,, 7/0

Solid Silver. Min. 20. (*Complete*) ... ... ,, 25/0

For formula or description, see pages 83-124

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*'TABLOID'
is the trade mark of
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

'PEPULE'
is the trade mark of
Fairchild Bros. & Foster.

BURROUGHS WELLCOME AND CO.
have ceased to prepare
'TABLOID' products of the
'Fairchild' digestive ferments,
and now supply 'PEPULE'
products of these ferments which
are prepared by
FAIRCHILD BROS. AND FOSTER.

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* In tubes of 12 only (all others contain 20)

Hypodermic Apparatus—*continued*

All-Glass Aseptic Serum Syringes, the B. W. & Co.—
2 c.c. ... each 15/0 5 c.c. ... each 20/0
3 c.c. ... ,, 17/6 10 c.c. ... ,, 30/0
20 c.c. ... each 32/6

Nickel-plated Serum Syringes, the B. W. & Co. 5 c.c. or 10 c.c., two special platino-iridium needles. (*Complete*) each 25/0

A Serum Syringe, 10 c.c., is supplied with two steel serum needles, etc. in metal case ... ... ,, 10/0

NOTE.—If desired, these syringes, with the exception of the All-Glass Aseptic Syringes, may be had with asbestos packing, instead of the usual material, at the same prices.

NEEDLES for B. W. & Co. Syringes.

Regular, steel—short, medium or long ... ... per doz. 3/0
,, platino-iridium ... ... each 2/0
,, ,, for all-glass aseptic syringe ... ... ,, 3/0
Dental, regular, steel, half-inch ... ... ,, 0/6
,, bent, steel, silver-plated ... ... ,, 1/0
,, ,, steel, gold-plated ... ... ,, 1/0
,, straight, platino-iridium, half-inch ... ... ,, 2/6
For aural, urethral use, etc., steel, silver-plated ... ... ,, 2/0
For exploring, steel ... ... ,, 0/9
,, platino-iridium ... ... ,, 6/6
For solid silver syringe, platino-iridium with silver mount ... ,, 4/0
For serum syringes, steel ... ... ,, 0/6
,, ,, platino-iridium ... ... ,, 3/0
Lachrymal, gold ... ... ,, 4/6

Hypodermic Products, 'Tabloid' Brand—

The word 'Tabloid' indicates that this brand of fine products is issued by B. W. & Co.

'Tabloid' Hypodermic Products accurately contain the stated weight of pure medicament. They are rapidly soluble, of uniform activity, and they keep perfectly.

Packed in tubes containing 20, with the exception of those marked by an asterisk, which are in tubes of 12.

'TABLOID' BRAND (Hypodermic)—		Per doz. tubes.
,, Aconitine Nitrate	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ ...	8/0
,, Anæsthetic Compounds, *A & *B	...	8/0
,, ,, ,, *C	...	6/0
,, Apomorphine Hydrochloride ...	gr. $\frac{1}{20}$, $\frac{1}{30}$, and $\frac{1}{60}$ ...	6/0
,, Apomorphine Hydrochloride ... ... Strychnine Hydrochloride	gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ * gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ ...	8/0
,, Atropine Sulphate	gr. $\frac{1}{150}$, $\frac{1}{100}$, and $\frac{1}{60}$ ...	6/0
,, Caffeine Sodio-salicylate	gr. *$\frac{1}{2}$ ...	8/0
,, Cocaine Hydrochloride	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, and *$\frac{1}{4}$ ...	6/0
,, ,, ,, ...	gr. *$\frac{1}{2}$ ...	8/0
,, Codeine Phosphate	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ ...	8/0
,, Cotarnine Hydrochloride (Stypticine)	gr. *$\frac{1}{4}$ ...	8/0
,, Curare	gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ...	8/0
,, Digitalin	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ ...	6/0

For formula or description, see pages 83-124

* In tubes of 12 only (all others contain 20)

Hypodermic Products, 'Tabloid' Brand *-continued*

'TABLOID' BRAND (Hypodermic)—

	Per doz. tubes.
,, {Digitalin ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ / Strychnine Sulphate ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{100}$} ...	6/o
,, Ergotinine Citrate ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ and $\frac{1}{100}$ ...	8/o
,, {Ergotinine Citrate... ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ / Morphine Sulphate ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{6}$} *...	8/o
,, {Ergotinine Citrate ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ / Strychnine Sulphate ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{20}$} *...	8/o
,, Eserine Salicylate ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ ...	6/o
,, Eucaine Hydrochloride ... ... gr. *$\frac{1}{3}$ ...	6/o
,, ,, ,, ... gr. *1 ...	12/o
,, Homatropine Hydrochloride ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{250}$ ...	8/o
,, Hydrargyri Perchloridi ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ and $\frac{1}{30}$ ...	6/o
,, Hydrargyri Succinimidi ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ ...	6/o
,, Hyoscine Hydrobromide ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{200}$, $\frac{1}{100}$ and *$\frac{1}{75}$ ...	6/o
,, Hyoscine Compounds, *A and *B	8/o
,, Hyoscyamine Sulphate ... ... gr. *$\frac{1}{80}$ ...	6/o
,, ,, ,, ... gr. *$\frac{1}{20}$ ...	8/o
,, Morphine Bimeconate ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ ...	8/o
,, Morphine Hydrochloride ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{3}$ and *$\frac{1}{2}$ ...	6/o
,, {Morphine Hydrochloride ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ / Atropine Sulphate... ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{76}$} *...	6/o
,, Morphine Sulphate ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{12}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{3}$ and *$\frac{1}{2}$ ...	6/o
,, ,, ,, ... gr. *1 ...	8/o
,, {Morphine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$. $\frac{1}{8}$. $\frac{1}{6}$. $\frac{1}{4}$. $\frac{1}{3}$. $\frac{1}{3}$. and *$\frac{1}{2}$ / Atropine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{250}$. $\frac{1}{200}$. $\frac{1}{150}$. $\frac{1}{150}$. $\frac{1}{1250}$. $\frac{1}{800}$ and $\frac{1}{100}$} ...	6/o
,, {Morphine Sulphate ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ / Strychnine Sulphate ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{60}$} ...	6/o
,, Morphine Tartrate ... . gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ ...	6/o
,, Physostigmine Salicylate ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ ...	6/o
,, Picrotoxin ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ ...	8/o
,, Pilocarpine Nitrate ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ ...	9/o
,, ,, ,, ... gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ ...	12/o
,, ,, ,, ... gr. *$\frac{1}{3}$ ...	14/o
,, ,, ,, ... gr. *$\frac{1}{2}$ ...	18/o
,, Potassium Permanganate ... ... gr. *2 ...	6/o
,, Quinine Bihydrochloride ... ... gr. *1 ...	6/o
,, ,, ,, ... gr. *3 ...	8/o
,, ,, ,, ... gr. *5 ...	10/o
,, Quinine Hydrobromide ... ... gr. *$\frac{1}{2}$ ...	8/o
,, Quinine Bisulphate... ... ... gr. *5 ...	10/o
,, Sparteine Sulphate ... ... gr. *$\frac{1}{2}$ ...	8/o
,, Strophanthin ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ ...	8/o
,, Strychnine Nitrate ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{75}$ and $\frac{1}{76}$ ...	8/o
,, Strychnine Sulphate ... gr. $\frac{1}{150}$, $\frac{1}{100}$, $\frac{1}{80}$, $\frac{1}{40}$, and $\frac{1}{30}$ ...	6/o
,, Stypticine (Cotarnine Hydrochloride) ... ... gr. *$\frac{1}{4}$ ...	8/o
,, Trinitrin (Nitroglycerin) ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{250}$ ...	6/o

Also other hypodermic products issued under the 'Tabloid' Brand

For formula or description, see pages 83-124

* In tubes of 12 only (all others contain 20)

Inhaler—

'Vereker' Chloride of Ammonium Inhaler ... ... each 6/0
Iodic-Hydrarg. (Mercuric Potassium Iodide). (*See 'Soloid' Brand Products, page* xiii, *and 'Tabloid' Brand Products, page* xxi).

'Kepler' Malt Extract and Combinations—
(Trade Mark)

'Kepler' Malt Extract is prepared by an improved process, which secures all the valuable principles of the finest barley-malt in an active condition. It provides the best vehicle for the administration of cod liver oil.

Verbal instructions are not safe. To prevent fraud, it is best to write prescriptions for original bottles.

'Kepler' Malt Extract	per doz.	20/0
Ditto large bottles	,,	36/0
Ditto with Beef and Iron	,,	26/0
Ditto with Cascara Sagrada	,,	26/0
Ditto with Chemical Food (Phosphates Compound) ...	,,	30/0
Ditto with Hæmoglobin	,,	24/0
Ditto with Hypophosphites...	,,	24/0
Ditto, ditto large bottles	,,	45/0
Ditto with Iron and Quinine Citrate	,,	30/0
Ditto with Iron Iodide	,,	26/0
Ditto with Iron Pyrophosphate	,,	22/0
Ditto with Iron, Quinine and Strychnine (*Easton*) ...	,,	30/0
Ditto with Pancreatin	,,	26/0
Ditto with Pepsin	,,	26/0
Ditto with Pepsin and Pancreatin	,,	26/0
Ditto with Peptone	,,	30/0
Ditto with Phosphorus	,,	26/0

'Kepler' Solution (of Cod Liver Oil in Malt Extract)
(Trade Mark)

'Kepler' Solution	,,	20/0
Ditto large bottles	,,	36/0
Ditto with Chemical Food (Phosphates Compound) ...	,,	30/0
Ditto with Hypophosphites...	,,	24/0
Ditto, ditto, large bottles	,,	45/0
Ditto, with Iron Iodide	,,	26/0
Ditto, with Pancreatin	,,	26/0
Ditto, with Phosphorus	,,	26/0

Also other preparations issued under the 'Kepler' Brand

'Dartring'

'Lanoline' and Preparations, 'Dartring' Brand—
(Trade Mark)

The 'Dartring' Brand appears on all labels of the genuine original 'Lanoline' products.

Trade Mark

'Dartring' 'Lanoline' (*Adeps Lanæ Hydros.*) in 1 lb. and 7 lb. tins, per lb. 2/8

,, ,, Anhydrous (*Adeps Lanæ*) in 1 lb. tins ,, 3/4

Adeps Lanæ Hydros., B.J.D. ... ,, 0/10

,, ,, Anhydros., B.J.D. ... ,, 1/1

Note.—If this quality of Adeps Lanæ Hydros., or of Adeps Lanæ Anhydros., be required, the letters B.J.D. must be specified.

For formula or description, see pages 83-124

'Lanoline' and Preparations, 'Dartring' Brand—*continued*

'Dartring' 'Lanoline,' Veterinary, in 1 lb. tins	per lb.	1/0
,, ,, Ointment Base, 1 lb. tins	,,	2/2
,, ,, Ointment Base, Anhydrous	per lb.	2/10
,, ,, Cold Cream, 2 oz. pots	per doz.	14/0
,, ,, Pomade, 2 oz. pots	,,	14/0
,, ,, Shaving Cream (*2 oz. collapsible tubes*)	,,	8/0
,, ,, Shaving Soap (*in sticks*)	,,	8/0
,, ,, Toilet, in specimen boxes	per gross	26/0
,, ,, ,, (*collapsible tubes*) ...	per doz.	4/6 and 9/0
,, ,, Toilet Powder (in tin boxes)	per doz.	4/6
,, ,, Toilet Soap (in boxes of three tablets)	per doz. tablets	4/6
,, ,, Ichthyol Soap	,, ,,	6/0
,, ,, Pine Tar Soap	,, ,,	6/0

Also other preparations issued under the 'Dartring' Brand

Lint, Pleated, Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand.

Mallein ('Wellcome') ... ... per phial 1/0

Malt Extract and Preparations (*See 'Kepler' preparations, page* vii)

Medicine Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (*See pages 74 to 79*)

Menthol Compound Plasters (B. W. & Co.)—

Regular size ($7\frac{1}{2}$ in. × 5 in.) ... ... per doz. 7/6

One yard rolls ... ... ,, 36/0

Menthol Snuff ... ... in boxes, ,, 5/0

Nessler's Solution, Glass Capsules of—

Boxes of 30 capsules, each 0·5 c.c. ... ... ,, ,, 28/0

,, 24 ,, ,, 2·0 c.c. ... ... ,, ,, 36/0

Nutritive 'Enule' Suppositories (Meat or Milk)

See 'Enule' Suppositories, pages ii *and* iii

Ophthalmic Products, 'Tabloid' Brand—

The word 'Tabloid' indicates that this brand of fine products is issued by B. W. & Co.

'Tabloid' Ophthalmic products are minute in size, and as thin as note-paper; they contain exact doses of pure drugs, prepared with a perfectly innocuous and rapidly soluble basis.

'TABLOID' BRAND (Ophthalmic)—

,, T	Alum	gr. $\frac{1}{250}$
,, X	Atropine Sulphate	gr. $\frac{1}{500}$
,, A	,, ,, ...	gr. $\frac{1}{200}$
,, B	Atropine Hydrobromide	gr. $\frac{1}{200}$
	Cocaine Hydrochloride	gr. $\frac{1}{200}$
,, C	Cocaine Hydrochloride	gr. $\frac{1}{20}$
,, AA	,, ,, ...	gr. $\frac{1}{50}$
,, BB	Dionin	0·0005 gramme
	Eserine (*See Physostigmine*)	
,, Y	Euphthalmine Hydrochloride	gr. $\frac{1}{40}$
,, Z	Fluorescein	gr. $\frac{1}{250}$
,, H	Homatropine Hydrochloride	gr. $\frac{1}{400}$
,, E	,, ,, ...	gr. $\frac{1}{40}$
,, O	Homatropine Hydrochloride	gr. $\frac{1}{250}$
	Cocaine Hydrochloride	gr. $\frac{1}{25}$

For formula or description, see pages 83-124

Ophthalmic Products, 'Tabloid' Brand—*continued*

'TABLOID' BRAND (Ophthalmic)—

,, W { Homatropine Hydrochloride ... ... gr. 1/30
{ Cocaine Hydrochloride ... ... gr. 1/60

,, F Physostigmine Salicylate ... ... gr. 1/600

,, G { Physostigmine Salicylate ... ... gr. 1/500
{ Tropacocaine Hydrochloride ... ... gr. 1/100

,, K Pilocarpine Nitrate ... ... gr. 1/100

,, M { Pilocarpine Nitrate ... ... gr. 1/300
{ Cocaine Hydrochloride ... ... gr. 1/200

,, U { Scopolamine Hydrobromide (Hyoscine Hydrobromide) ... ... gr. 1/600

,, L Tropacocaine Hydrochloride ... ... gr. 1/30

,, R Zinc Sulphate ... ... gr. 1/250

,, D D { Zinc Sulphate ... ... gr. 1/250
{ Cocaine Hydrochloride ... ... gr. 1/20

The above are supplied in tubes of 25, except C, E, G, L, O, W, Y and Z, which contain 12 ... ... per doz. tubes 8/0

'TABLOID' BRAND (Ophthalmic)—

,, C C 'Hemisine' (*Trade Mark*), 0·0006 gramme ... ... per doz. tubes of 12 12/0

Also other ophthalmic products issued under the 'Tabloid' Brand

Ophthalmic Products, 'Soloid' Brand

'SOLOID' BRAND (Ophthalmic)—

,, J Corrosive Sublimate (Hydrarg. Perchlor.), gr. 1/1000 ... ... per doz. tubes of 25 6/0

For other 'Soloid' Brand Products suitable for ophthalmic use, see pages xii *to* xiv

TRADE MARK 'Paroleine,' 4 oz. bottles ... ... per doz. 8/6

,, 1 lb. ,, ... ,, 24/0

TRADE MARK 'Phenofax' combination of 'Dartring' 'Lanoline,' 'Hazeli...,' and pure phenol—

Glass pots ... ... ,, 9/0

Photographic Chemicals, 'Tabloid' Brand

The word 'Tabloid' indicates that this brand of fine products is issued by B. W. & Co.

'Tabloid' Photographic Chemicals are much more convenient than ordinary chemicals, their superior quality and accurate weight ensure the best results. They entirely obviate the trouble of weighing small quantities of chemicals and the disappointments occasioned by the deterioration of stock solutions.

Developers

The developers are packed in cartons, each containing the 'Tabloid' reducing agent and the 'Tabloid' accelerator specially prepared for use with that reducing agent.

'TABLOID' BRAND (Photographic)—	per doz. packages.
,, Amidol Developer	(cartons) 11/0
,, Eikonogen Developer	,, 11/0
,, Glycin Developer	,, 11/0

For formula or description, see pages 83-124

Photographic Chemicals, 'Tabloid' Brand *continued*

Developers *—continued*

'TABLOID' BRAND (Photographic)		per doz. packages
,, HYDROQUINONE (QUINOL) DEVELOPER...	(cartons)	11/0
,, METOL DEVELOPER	,,	11/0
,, METOL-QUINOL DEVELOPER	,,	11/0
,, ORTOL DEVELOPER...	,,	11/0
,, PARAMIDOPHENOL DEVELOPER	,,	11/0
,, PYRO DEVELOPER	,,	11/0
,, PYRO-METOL DEVELOPER...	,,	11/0
(Imperial Standard Formula)		
,, *PYRO-SODA DEVELOPER	,,	11/0
(Specially intended for the development of Ilford Plates)		

Accessories

'TABLOID' BRAND (Photographic)—		
,, ALKALI—		
'Tabloid' Sodium Carbonate, gr. 44	(bottles)	5/0
,, CLEARING AND HARDENING—		
'Tabloid' Alum, gr. 10	,,	5/0
'Tabloid' Alum and Citric Acid Compound	,,	5/0
,, DENSITY REDUCERS—		
'Tabloid' Ammonium Persulphate, gr. 11	(tubes)	5/0
'Tabloid' Potassium Ferricyanide, gr. 2	,,	5/0
,, HYPO ELIMINATOR—		
'Tabloid' Potassium Percarbonate, gr. 3	,,	6/0
,, INTENSIFIER—		
'Tabloid' Mercuric Iodide and Sodium Sulphite ...	,,	5/0
,, PRESERVATIVES—		
'Tabloid' Potassium Metabisulphite, gr. 10 ...	(bottles)	5/0
'Tabloid' Sodium Sulphite Dried, gr. 5	,,	5/0
,, RESTRAINERS—		
'Tabloid' Potassium Bromide, gr. 1	(tubes)	5/0
'Tabloid' Ammonium Bromide, gr. 1	,,	5/0
'Tabloid' Sodium Citrate, gr. 1	,,	5/0

Fixer

'TABLOID' BRAND (Photographic)—		
,, Sodium Thiosulphate ('Hypo'), Dried	(bottles)	5/0

Toners

'TABLOID' BRAND (Photographic)—			
,, Chloroplatinite Toning Compound (*Venus Formula*) ...		,,	11/0
,, Copper Ferrocyanide Toning Compound		(tubes)	5/0
,, Gold Chloride, gr. ½, with Borax, gr. 15	B 1	(cartons)	11/0
,, ,, ,, Sodium Bicarbonate, gr. 15	B 2	,,	11/0
,, ,, ,, Sodium Phosphate, gr. 15	B 3	,,	11/0
,, ,, ,, Sodium Tungstate, gr. 15	B 4	,,	11/0
,, ,, ,, Sodium Formate Compound	B 5	,,	11/0

* In ordering this special developer it is always necessary to quote "Ilford Formula."

For formula or description, see pages 83-124

Photographic Chemicals, 'Tabloid' Brand—*continued*

Toners—*continued*

'TABLOID' BRAND (Photographic)—

per doz. packages.

,, Gold Chloride, gr. ½, with Sulphocyanide Compound B 6 (cartons) 11/0

,, ,, ,, Thiosulphate Compound B 10 ,, 11/0 (*Combined Bath*)

,, Platinum Toning Compound ... ... (tubes) 11/0

Sensitiser

,, Potassium Ammonium Chromate, gr. 24 ... ... (tubes) 5/0

Also other photographic products issued under the 'Tabloid' Brand

Photographic Exposure Record and Diary for 1904, Wellcome's—

The most popular pocket-book for photographers. Contains numerous useful articles and tables, diary for the year, ruled pages for recording over 750 exposures, a mechanical calculator which tells the correct exposure in any circumstance, etc., etc.

Bound in art green canvas, with wallet and pencil ... per doz. 12/0

Bound in red buffing grain, with wallet and pencil ... per doz. 18/0

TRADE MARK 'Pinol' (Distilled Essence of the *Pinus Pumilio*)—

½ oz. and 1 oz. bottles ... ... per doz., 18/0 and 30/0

Plasters, Menthol Compound, *see page* viii

Quinine (*See* 'Wellcome' Brand Products, *pages* 132-3; 'Tabloid Hypodermic Products, *page* vi; *and* 'Tabloid' Products, *page* xxiii)

Remington's 'Practice of Pharmacy.'—An illustrated treatise on the art of pharmacy, by Professor J. P. Remington ... each 21/0

Saccharin. (*See* 'Tabloid' Brand Products, *page* xxiv)

TRADE MARK 'Salodent'—

2 oz. bottles, with sprinklers ... ... per doz. 14/0

4 oz. bottles, with sprinklers ... ... per doz. 24/0

TRADE MARK 'Saxin,' gr. ¼, in bottles of 100, 200, and 500 8/0, 13/0, and 30/0 per doz.

Serums ('Wellcome')

The following telegraphic code words have been adopted for the 'Wellcome' Serums:—**MURES** for Diphtheria Antitoxic Serum 2,000 units—if the 1,000 units strength be desired, "Mures 1,000 units" should be employed; if the high potency Serums are required, the telegram should read "Mures 1,000 in 1 c.c.," or "Mures 2,000 in 2 c.c.," etc., as the case may be. **EPTO** for Anti-streptococcus Serum; **SUNAT** for Anti-tetanus Serum; **NOMO** for Anti-venom Serum. Thus a telegram reading "'Tabloid,' London.—Send six '**MURES**'" would be understood to mean—"Burroughs Wellcome & Co., London.—Send six phials of Diphtheria Antitoxic Serum ('Wellcome'), each containing 2,000 (Ehrlich-Behring) units."

For formula or description, see pages 83-124

'Soloid' Brand Products—*continued*

'SOLOID' BRAND—	Per doz. bots. of 25 :	bots. of 100 :
,, Zinc Chloride, gr. 1 } *Prepared with Ammonium* {	6/0	—
,, ,, ,, gr. 5 } *Chloride* {	8/0	—
,, Zinc Permanganate, gr. ½	—	9/0
,, Zinc Sulphate, gr. 1	—	6/0
,, ,, ,, gr. 10	—	10/0
,, Zinc Sulphocarbolate, gr. 2	—	10/0
,, ,, ,, gr. 10	—	24/0

Also various other products issued under the 'Soloid' Brand

'SOLOID' BRAND PRODUCTS FOR TESTING PURPOSES, ETC.

FOR URINE ANALYSIS

'SOLOID' BRAND—	Per doz. tubes of 20
,, Citric Acid, gr. 1	6/0
,, Fehling's Test, cartons of 24 ... ... per doz.	9/0 —
,, Indigo Test for Sugar [Sodium Nitrophenyl-propiolate, gr. 1/4]...	8/0
,, Picric Acid, gr. 1	6/0
,, Potassium Ferrocyanide, gr. 1	6/0

FOR WATER ANALYSIS— 'SOLOID' BRAND—	Per doz. pckgs. of 25 :	bots of 100 :
,, Ammonium Chloride, 0.00016 gm.	7/6	—
,, Barium Sulphide, 0.6 gm.	7/6	—
,, Lead Acetate, 0.0184 gm.	7/6	—
,, Oxalic Acid, 0.6 gm.	7/6	—
,, Potassium Chromate, 0.0065 gm.	7/6	16/0
,, Potassium Ferrocyanide, 0.013 gm.	7/6	16/0
,, Potassium Iodide and Starch...	7/6	16/0
,, Potassium Nitrate, 0.00144 gm.	7/6	—
,, Potassium Permanganate, 0.000395 gm.	7/6	16/0
,, Silver Nitrate, 0.0097 gm.	7/6	16/0
,, Soap	7/6	16/0
,, Sodium Acid Sulphate, 0.324 gm.	7/6	16/0
,, Zinc Dust, 0.13 gm.	7/6	16/0
FOR SEWAGE ANALYSIS—		
'SOLOID' BRAND—		
,, Oxalic Acid, 0.0079 gm.	7/6	—
,, Potassium Permanganate, 0.00395 gm.	7/6	—
,, Pyrogallic Acid, 0.032 gm.	7/6	—
,, Sodium Hydroxide, 0.13 gm.	7/6	—

'SOLOID' BRAND TEST INDICATORS—

In tubes of 10 ... ... per doz. 6/0

'SOLOID' BRAND—	'SOLOID' BRAND—
,, Indigo-Carmine	,, Phenolphthalein
,, Lacmoid	,, Rosolic Acid
,, Methyl-Orange	,, Starch, 0.5 gm.

Also other products for testing purposes issued under the 'Soloid' brand

For formula or description, see pages 83-124

'Soloid' Brand Products—*continued*

'SOLOID' BRAND MICROSCOPIC STAINS –
In tubes of 6 ... ... per doz. 6/o

'SOLOID' BRAND—
,, Bismarck Brown, pure, 0.1 gm.
,, Borax Methylene Blue
,, Eosin, pure, 0.1 gm.
,, Eosin-methylene Blue (Louis Jenner's Stain) 0.05 gm.
,, Fuchsine, pure, 0.1 gm.
,, Gentian Violet, pure, 0.1 gm.
,, Gram's Iodine Solution 15 c.c.

'SOLOID' BRAND—
,, Hæmatoxylin (Delafield)
,, Hæmatoxylin, pure, 0.1 gm.
,, Methylene Blue, pure, 0.1 gm.
,, Methyl Violet, pure, 0.1 gm.
,, Romanowsky Stain (Leishman's Powder), 0.015 gm.
,, Thionin Blue, pure, 0.1 gm.

Strophanthus Tincture, B.P. 1898, ½ oz., 1 oz., and 1 lb. bottles, 5/o, 7/o, and 60/o per doz. (*See also 'Tabloid' Brand Products, page* xxv)
Suppositories (*See 'Ennle' Rectal Suppositories, pages* ii *and* iii, *and 'Hazeline' Suppositories, page* iv)
Surgical Cerate, 'Wellcome' Brand. Collapsible Tubes, per doz.
Surgical Dressings, Pleated, Compressed, 'Tabloid Brand.'

Trade Mark 'TABLOID' BRAND PRODUCTS

The word 'Tabloid' is a brand which indicates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. The sale of articles of any other manufacture, when the word 'Tabloid' is used in ordering, is an infringement and unlawful.

'Tabloid' brand products, the excellence and the advantages of which are now so universally recognised, are made under the supervision of specially trained and qualified chemists and pharmacists of many years' experience. They contain only the finest drugs, so that therapeutic activity is secured; they are accurate in dosage, are readily carried, and keep well in any climate.

Verbal instructions are not safe. To prevent fraud, it is best to write prescriptions for original bottles.

'TABLOID' BRAND—	Each oval contains :	Per doz. oval bots. :	Per doz. bots. of 100:
,, †Acetanilide, gr. 2	25	4/6	8/6
,, † ,, gr. 5	25	5/6	10/6
,, †Aconite Tincture, min. ¼	100	7/o	—
,, † ,, ,, min. 1	100	7/o	—
,, † ,, ,, min. 5	36	6/o	9/o
,, *Aloes and Iron (*B.P. Pill*), gr. 4	—	—	12/o
,, §Aloes and Myrrh (*B.P. Pill*), gr. 4	—	—	12/o
,, †Aloin, gr. 1/10	100	7/o	—
,, * ,, gr. ½	25	6/o	12/o
,, §Aloin Compound	50	6/6	12/o

* Sugar-coated. † Plain. § Sugar-coated or plain.

For formula see pages 83-124

'Tabloid' Brand Products *-continued*	Each oval contains:	Per doz. oval bots.	Per doz. bots. of 100.
'TABLOID' BRAND—			
,, *Ammoniated Quinine	25	8/0	18/0
,, †Ammonium Bromide, gr. 5	—	—	8/0
,, † ,, ,, gr. 10	—	—	12/0
,, †Ammonium Carbonate, gr. 3...	—	—	14/0
,, †Ammonium Chloride, gr. 3	30	4/6	8/6
,, † ,, ,, gr. 5	—	—	10/0
,, † ,, ,, gr. 10	—	—	16/0
,, †Ammonium Chloride and Borax	—	—	14/0
,, †Ammonium Chloride and Liquorice	25	5/0	12/0
,, †Ammonium Chloride Compound	30	5/0	12/0
,, †Antifebrin (Acetanilide), gr. 2	25	4/6	8/6
,, † ,, ,, gr. 5	25	5/6	10/6
,, †Antifebrin Compound	—	—	12/0
,, †Antimony, Tartarated, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$	100	8/0	—
,, *Antipyrine (Phenazone), gr. $2\frac{1}{2}$	24	5/0	12/6
,, § ,, ,, gr. 5	24	6/6	18/6
,, †'Aol' *(Trade Mark)*, 0·3 gramme, per doz. boxes of 50, 42/0	—	—	—
,, †Apomorphine Compound	25	6/0	14/0
,, †Apomorphine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$	50	8/6	—
,, †Aromatic Chalk Powder with Opium, B.P., gr.5 .	25	6/0	12/0
,, *Arsenical Compound	—	—	12/0
,, †Arsenious Acid, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	100	6/0	—
,, † ,, ,, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$	100	6/0	—
,, † ,, ,, gr. $\frac{1}{120}$	100	6/0	—
,, †Asafetida and Opium Compound	—	—	18/0
,, †Asafetida Compound (Galbanum Compound Pill, B.P.), gr. 4	—	—	12/0
,, †Aspirin, gr. 5	25	12/0	36/0
,, †Atropine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	50	7/6	—
,, †Belladonna Tincture, min. 1...	100	7/0	—
,, † ,, ,, min. 5...	48	5/6	8/6
,, †Benzoic Acid, gr. 5	—	—	18/0
,, †Benzoic Acid Compound	25	10/6	32/0
,, †Benzo-Naphthol, gr. 5	—	—	16/0
,, †Beta-Naphthol, gr. 3	—	—	10/0
,, †Beta-Naphthol Compound	25	6/0	16/0
,, †Bismuth and Dover Powder	—	—	18/0
,, †Bismuth and Soda	—	—	12/0
,, †Bismuth Carbonate, gr. 5	25	8/6	24/0
,, †Bismuth, Rhubarb and Soda	25	6/0	16/0
,, †Bismuth Salicylate (*physiologically pure*) gr. 5...	—	—	28/0
,, †Bismuth Subgallate, gr. 5	24	7/0	20/0
,, †Bismuth Subnitrate, gr. 5	25	6/6	18/0
,, † ,, ,, gr. 10	—	—	26/0
,, *Blaud (Pil. Ferrugin.) gr. 4, *representing* 20 % *of Ferrous Carbonate*	—	—	9/0

* Sugar-coated. † Plain. § Sugar-coated or plain.

For formula see pages 83-124

'Tabloid' Brand Products—*continued*	Each oval contains:	Per doz. oval bots.:	Per doz. bots. of 100:
'TABLOID' BRAND—			
,, *Blaud (Pil. Ferrugin.) gr. 8, *representing* 20 % *of Ferrous Carbonate*	—	—	12/0
,, *Blaud Pill and Aloin	—	—	9/0
,, *Blaud Pill and Arsenic	—	—	9/0
,, *Blaud Pill and Cascara	—	—	9/0
,, *Blaud Pill Compound	—	—	12/0
,, *Blaud Pill with Arsenic and Strychnine	—	—	12/0
,, *Blue Pill, gr. 4	25	5/0	10/0
,, †Blue Pill and Rhubarb Compound	—	—	18/0
,, †Blue Pill, Colocynth and Hyoscyamus	25	8/0	21/0
,, †Bone Medulla, gr. 5, per doz. boxes of 50, 20/-	—	—	—
,, †Borax, gr. 5	25	5/0	8/0
,, †Boric Acid, gr. 5	—	—	7/0
,, †Bromides Compound	—	—	16/0
,, †Butyl-Chloral Hydrate and Gelsemine	—	—	24/0
,, †Caffeine Citrate, gr. 2	—	—	18/0
,, †Caffeine Citrate Effervescent, B.P., gr. 60, tubes of 25 ... ...per doz. 12/0	—	—	—
,, †Caffeine Compound	25	7/6	21/0
,, †Calcium Carbonate Compound	25	5/0	12/0
,, *Calcium Sulphide, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	8/0
,, * ,, ,, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	8/0
,, * ,, ,, gr. 1	—	—	9/0
,, †Calomel, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$...	100	6/0	—
,, † ,, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	100	6/0	—
,, † ,, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	100	6/0	—
,, † ,, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	6/0	—
,, † ,, gr. 1	—	—	7/0
,, † ,, gr. 2	—	—	8/0
,, † ,, gr. 3	—	—	9/0
,, † ,, gr. 5	—	—	11/0
,, †Calomel and Creosote...	—	—	14/0
,, †Calomel and Jalap	—	—	14/0
,, †Calomel and Opium	—	—	10/0
,, †Calomel and Piperine, each gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	16/0
,, †Calomel, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, and Sodium Bicarbonate, gr. $2\frac{1}{2}$ ...	25	5/0	10/0
,, † ,, gr. 1, ,, ,, gr. 5 ...	25	5/0	12/0
,, †Calomel Compound (Plummer Pill, B.P.), gr. 4	25	5/0	12/0
,, †Camphor Compound Tincture (Paregoric) min. 2	100	7/0	—
,, † ,, ,, ,, ,, min. 5	48	5/6	8/6
,, † ,, ,, ,, ,, min. 15	36	6/0	10/0
,, †Camphor Essence (Saturated)	25	5/0	10/0
,, †Cannabis Indica Tincture, min. 5	48	5/6	8/6
,, †Capsicum Tincture, min. 1	100	7/6	—
,, † ,, ,, min. 5	—	—	12/0
,, †Carbolic Acid (Phenol), gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	25	6/0	18/0
,, † ,, ,, ,, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	25	6/0	18/0

* Sugar-coated. † Plain.

For formula see pages 83-124

'Tabloid' Brand Products—*continued*

'TABLOID' BRAND—	Each oval contains:	Per doz. oval bots.:	Per doz. bots. of 100:
,, †Morphine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$	50	6/o	—
,, † ,, ,, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	50	6/o	—
,, † ,, ,, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	50	9/o	—
,, †Mucin Compound	25	20/o	60/o
,, †Nitroglycerin (*see Trinitrin*)			
,, *Nux Vomica Compound	25	8/o	20/o
,, †Nux Vomica Tincture, min. 1	100	7/o	—
,, † ,, ,, ,, min. 5	48	5/6	8/6
,, † ,, ,, ,, min. 10	36	6/o	10/o
,, †Opium, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	8/o
,, † ,, gr. 1	—	—	10/o
,, †Opium Tincture (Laudanum), min. 2	48	5/6	8/6
,, † ,, ,, ,, min. 5	48	6/o	10/o
,, † ,, ,, ,, min. 10	36	6/o	12/o
,, †Ovarian Substance (*see 'Tabloid' 'Varium'*)			
,, Ox Bile (Purified), gr. 4 (*keratin-coated*)	—	—	24/o
,, †Papain, gr. 2	25	16/o	48/o
,, †Paregoric (Tinct. Camph. Co.), min. 2	100	7/o	—
,, †Paregoric (Tinct. Camph. Co.), min. 5	48	5/6	8/6
,, † ,, ,, ,, ,, min. 15	36	6/o	10/o
,, †Pelletierine Tannate, gr. 2	25	48/o	—
,, †Pepsin and Strychnine	25	8/o	24/o
,, †Pepsin, Bismuth and Charcoal	25	8/6	30/o
,, †Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine	25	8/6	32/o
,, †Pepsin, Saccharated, gr. 5	—	—	16/o
,, §Peptonic	25	8/6	32/o
,, †Phenacetin, gr. 1	25	4/o	7/6
,, † ,, gr. 5	25	5/o	13/o
,, †Phenacetin and Quinine Compound	—	—	22/o
,, †Phenacetin Compound	25	6/o	18/o
,, §Phenazone (*see Antipyrine*)			
,, *Phosphates Comp. (*see Chemical Food*)			
,, Photographic (*see pages* ix-xi)			
,, Pig Bile (Purified), gr. 4 (*keratin-coated*) ...	—	—	24/o
,, †Pilocarpine Nitrate, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$	25	9/6	—
,, † ,, ,, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	25	20/o	—
,, †Pineal Gland, gr. 1	25	72/o	240/o
,, †Piperazine, gr. 5, bottles of 25, per doz. 48/o ...	—	—	—
,, †Piperazine, gr. 5, *Effervescent*, tubes of 12, per doz. 30/o	—	—	—
,, †Pituitary Gland, gr. 2	—	—	75/o
,, †Plummer Pill, B.P., gr. 4	25	5/o	12/o
,, †Podophyllin, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	100	8/o	—
,, †Podophyllin and Euonymin	—	—	24/o
,, †Podophyllin Compound	—	—	18/o
,, †Potassium Bicarbonate, gr. 5	40	4/6	7/o
,, †Potassium Bromide, gr. 5	—	—	7/6
,, † ,, ,, gr. 10	—	—	12/o

* Sugar-coated. † Plain. § Sugar-coated or plain.

For formula see pages 83-124

'Tabloid' Brand Products—*continued*	Each oval contains	Per doz. oval bots.	Per doz. bots. of 100
'TABLOID' BRAND—			
,, †Potassium Chlorate, gr. 5	40	4/6	7/0
,, ,, ,, in white metal boxes, 40 in each ... ... per doz. 4/0	—	—	—
,, †Potassium Chlorate, in white metal boxes, 100 in each ... ... per doz. 7/0	—	—	—
,, †Potassium Chlorate and Borax	40	4/6	7/0
,, † ,, ,, ,, in white metal boxes, 40 in each ... ... per doz. 4/0	—	—	—
,, †Potassium Chlorate and Borax, in white metal boxes, 100 in each ... ... per doz. 7/0	—	—	—
,, †Potassium Chlorate, Borax and Cocaine Co. (*see* Voice)			
,, †Potassium Chloride, gr. 20, bots. of 50, per doz. 9/0	—	—	—
,, †Potassium Citrate, gr. 15, *Effervescent*, tubes of 25 ... ... per doz. 12/0	—	—	—
,, †Potassium Iodide, gr. 1	—	—	12/0
,, † ,, ,, gr. 3	—	—	16/0
,, † ,, ,, gr. 5	—	—	24/0
,, †Potassium Nitrate, gr. 5	—	—	6/0
,, †Potassium Permanganate, gr. 1	—	—	6/0
,, † ,, ,, gr. 2	—	—	7/6
,, †Prostate Gland, gr. 2½	—	—	48/0
,, ‡*Quinine, Ammoniated	25	8/0	18/0
,, ‡†Quinine and Camphor	25	5/0	12/0
,, ‡†Quinine, Belladonna and Camphor	25	6/6	18/0
,, ‡†Quinine Bihydrochloride (Acid Quinine Hydrochloride), gr. 10	24	20/0	65/0
,, ‡§Quinine Bisulphate, gr. ½	50	5/0	7/0
,, ,, ,, gr. 1	36	5/0	8/0
,, ,, ,, gr. 2	24	5/6	13/0
,, ,, ,, gr. 3	24	6/0	17/6
,, ,, ,, gr. 4	24	7/6	21/6
,, ,, ,, gr. 5	24	9/0	26/0
,, ,, ,, gr. 10	24	16/0	50/0
,, ‡†Quinine Bisulphate and Potassium Citrate, *Effervescent*, tubes of 25 ... per doz. 12/0	—	—	—
,, ‡§Quinine Hydrobromide, gr. 3	24	9/0	20/6
,, ‡§ ,, ,, gr. 5	24	12/0	31/0
,, ‡§Quinine Hydrochloride, gr. 1	24	4/6	10/6
,, ‡§ ,, ,, gr. 2	24	6/0	15/6
,, ‡§ ,, ,, gr. 3	24	9/0	21/0
,, ‡§ ,, ,, gr. 4	24	10/6	26/6
,, ‡§ ,, ,, gr. 5	24	12/0	31/6
,, ‡†Quinine Salicylate (*physiologically pure*), gr. 1	24	8/0	18/0
,, ‡† ,, ,, ,, ,, gr. 3	24	14/0	40/0
,, ‡†Quinine Sulphate, gr. 1, gr. 2, gr. 3, gr. 4, and gr. 5. Prices are the same as for Quinine Bisulphate.			
,, ‡*Quinine Valerianate, gr. 2	—	—	24/0

‡ As the price of Quinine continually fluctuates, the prices of these 'Tabloid' products are liable to frequent alteration.

* Sugar-coated. † Plain. § Sugar-coated or plain.

For formula see pages 83-124

'Tabloid' Brand Products *--continued*	Each oval contains:	Per doz. oval bots.:	Per doz. bots of 100
'TABLOID' BRAND--			
,, †Red Gum	30	5/0	12/0
,, †Reduced Iron, gr. 2	—	—	12/0
,, †Residuum Rubrum (Venous or Arterial), gr. 5 ...	—	—	16/0
,, †Resorcin, gr. 3	—	—	18/0
,, †Rhubarb, gr. 3	24	5/0	12/0
,, †Rhubarb and Gentian Compound (Stomachic Compound)	—	—	18/0
,, §Rhubarb and Soda	24	5/0	12/0
,, §Rhubarb Compound Pill, B.P., gr. 4	24	5/0	12/0
,, §Rhubarb Compound Powder (Gregory Powder), gr. 5	24	5/0	12/0
,, †Rhubarb, Soda and Magnesia	25	5/0	12/0
,, †Saccharin, gr. ½	100	8/0	—
,, † ,, ,, ...	200	13/0	—
,, † ,, botts. of 500 ... per doz. 30/0	—	—	—
,, †Salicin, gr. 5	25	10/0	33/0
,, †Salicylic Acid (*physiologically pure*), gr. 3 ...	—	—	12/0
,, † ,, ,, ,, gr. 5 ...	—	—	16/0
,, †Salol, gr. 5	25	5/0	12/0
,, †Santonin, gr. ½	50	7/0	—
,, † ,, gr. 2	50	14/0	—
,, † ,, gr. 3	50	18/0	—
,, †Santonin and Calomel ... ... 'Saxin' (*see page* xi)	25	7/0	18/0
,, †Seltzer Salt, Effervescent, Artificial, tubes of 25 ... ... per doz. 8/6	—	—	—
,, †Soda-Mint	30	4/6	9/0
,, †Sodium Bicarbonate, gr. 5	40	4/6	7/0
,, †Sodium Bisulphate (Sodium Acid Sulphate), gr. 5	—	—	10/0
,, †Sodium Bromide, gr. 5	—	—	9/0
,, † ,, ,, gr. 10	—	—	12/0
,, †Sodium Phosphate Effervescent, B.P., gr. 60, tubes of 25 ... ... per doz., 12/0	—	—	—
,, †Sodium Salicylate (*natural*), gr. 3...	25	15/0	—
,, † ,, ,, ,, gr. 5...	25	24/0	—
,, †Sodium Salicylate (*physiologically pure*), gr. 3...	25	6/0	11/0
,, † ,, ,, ,, ,, gr. 5...	25	7/0	14/0
,, †Sodium Salicylate, gr. 5, *Effervescent* (*physiologically pure*), tubes of 25 ... per doz., 12/0	—	—	—
,, †Sodium Sulphate Compound, Effervescent, tubes of 25 ... ... per doz., 12/0	—	—	—
,, †Sodium Sulphate Effervescent, B.P., gr. 60, tubes of 25 ... ... per doz., 12/0	—	—	—
,, †Sparteine Sulphate, gr. 1, bottles of 25 per doz. 8/0	—	—	—
,, †Spinal Cord Substance, gr. 2½	—	—	36/0
,, †Spleen Substance, gr. 5	—	—	36/0
,, †Strontium Bromide, gr. 5	—	—	16/0

† Plain. § Sugar-coated or plain.

For formula see pages 83-124

'Tabloid' Brand Products—*continued*	Each oval contains:	Per doz. oval bots.:	Per doz. bots. of 100:
'TABLOID' BRAND-			
,, †Strophanthus Tincture, min. 5	50	7/6	12/0
,, †Strychnine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$	50	7/0	—
,, † ,, ,, gr. $\frac{1}{30}$	50	7/0	—
,, † ,, ,, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$	50	7/0	—
,, † ,, ,, gr. $\frac{1}{15}$	50	7/0	—
,, †Stypticine (Cotarnine Hydrochloride), gr. $\frac{3}{4}$, bottles of 25, per doz., 30/0	—	—	—
,, †Sugar of Milk, gr. 3	- -	—	8/0
,, †Sulphonal, gr. 5	25	6/0	16/0
,, †Sulphur Compound	25	5/0	9/0
,, †Supra-renal Gland, gr. 5	—	—	54/0
,, †Tannin, gr. $2\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	12/0
,, †Tar, gr. 1	50	6/0	10/0
,, †Tar and Codeine	25	8/6	24/0
,, †Tetranitrin (*see Erythrol Tetranitrate*)			
,, †Thirst Quencher	25	6/0	12/0
,, †Three Bromides, Effervescent, tubes of 25, per doz., 14/0	—	—	—
,, *Three Syrups, dr. 1	25	8/6	24/0
,, *Three Valerianates	—	—	30/0
,, †Thymol, gr. 1	25	8/0	—
,, † ,, gr. 2	25	12/0	—
,, † ,, gr. 5	—	—	30/0
,, †Thymus Gland, gr. 5	—	—	30/0
,, †Thyroid Colloid, gr. $\frac{1}{3}$	—	—	30/0
,, †Thyroid Gland, gr. $1\frac{1}{3}$...	—	—	12/0
,, † ,, ,, gr. $2\frac{1}{3}$...	—	—	18/0
,, † ,, ,, gr. 5	—	—	30/0
,, §Tonic Compound	25	8/0	18/0
,, †Trinitrin (Nitroglycerin), gr. $\frac{1}{200}$	25	7/0	14/0
,, † ,, ,, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	25	7/0	14/0
,, † ,, ,, gr. $\frac{1}{50}$	25	7/0	14/0
,, †Trinitrin Compound	25	10/0	24/0
,, †Trional, gr. 5	25	12/0	38/0
,, †Urotropine, gr. 3	25	9/0	28/0
,, † ,, gr. 5	25	12/0	40/0
,, †'Varium' (*Trade Mark*), gr. 5	—	—	48/0
,, §Vegetable Laxative	25	6/0	12/0
,, †Veronal, 0·5 gramme, bottles of 25 per doz. 56/6	—	—	—
,, † ,, 1·0 ,, ,, ,, 112/6	—	—	—
,, †Vichy Salt, Effervescent, Artificial, tubes of 25 ... ... per doz. 8/6	—	—	—
,, †Vichy Salt, Effervescent, Artificial, and Lithium Citrate, tubes of 25 ... ... per doz. 8/6	—	—	—
,, †Voice (Cocaine Co., Potass. Chlor., and Borax), metal boxes, 30 in each ... per doz. 6/0	—	—	—
,, 80 ,, ... ,, 10/0	—	—	—
,, † ,, bottles of 80 ... ... ,, 12/0	30	6/0	—

* Sugar-coated. † Plain. § Sugar-coated or plain.

For formula see pages 83-124.

OVER 170
HIGHEST AWARDS,

gold and silver medals, etc., have been conferred upon Burroughs Wellcome and Co. at the great exhibitions of the world,

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